

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 88.
WHOLE NUMBER 1079.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE NAVAL RATION BOARD.

It had been supposed that the leave of absence granted to Medical Director Wales would necessitate his withdrawal from the Ration Board, but it is now understood that Secretary Chandler has stated that he desires to make no changes, and that the Board as originally constituted is to complete its labors. A meeting will probably soon be held, and as all the materials are in the hands of the Board a speedy report may be looked for.

From such information as we have been able to gather, the answers to the circulars sent broadcast through the service have been of an almost uniform character. It is evident that the recent revocation of the circular of Paymaster-General Cutler, and the accompanying limitation in the number of rations permitted to be commuted, has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among those most nearly interested, viz.: the enlisted men. If we mistake not, the sentiment expressed by them in their answers to the questions asked by the Board will be in favor of a liberal commutation and surrender, and of a return to the practice of the last few years. The fact that the privilege of commutation and surrender has been so largely availed of, is proof positive that the present ration is not satisfactory to those who are obliged to eat it; and it is greatly to be hoped that the report of the Board will emphasize the late change of base on the part of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, so far as the training squadron is concerned, and extend the ration table used therein to the service at large. Liberal as is this dietary, however, there are still further improvements that can be made without any change in existing law; though some much desired ones will require the enactment of an amendment to the Revised Statutes. The great improvement that has taken place within the last ten years in the preservation of all descriptions of food products will permit a large expansion of the component parts of the ration, and that such an expansion will be the ultimate result of the deliberations and report of the Board can not be doubted.

If there is any legal difficulty in the way of commutation it will be entirely removed by the enactment of the clause of the Naval Appropriation bill providing for "a ration or commutation thereof in money" to various classes of persons named therein. We observe that the Senate has stricken this out, but we trust that it will be retained by the conference committee. So far as surrender is concerned, it is merely a question of a little additional work devolved upon the paymasters' force, which should not be considered where the comfort of a ship's company is involved; commutation itself is but a surrender of the whole ration, and it is perhaps a question whether surrender to a certain prescribed money limit is not preferable to commutation, inasmuch as it imparts more flexibility to the diet of the men, permitting such variations as are satisfactory to them, whether at sea or in port.

There can be no question that a greater amount of commutation than is now permitted is absolutely necessary in order to enable the men to procure potatoes, onions, etc., when about to make a passage at sea, without which the Navy ration, pure and simple, is not especially palatable.

Nor must it be forgotten that the storage capacity of the modern war vessel is not equal to that of her predecessors, and that improved methods of packing are rendered necessary by the small space allotted to provisions; a glance at the plans of the new cruisers will show this most plainly. That great improvement can be made is obvious; if, for instance, canned corned beef were substituted for the Navy salt beef (irrevocably, though it must be confessed with a very fair

show of reason, denominated salt junk), great gain would ensue, not only as regards stowing capacity, but likewise as regards palatability; other similar improvements will occur to those who look into the subject carefully.

The report of the Board will doubtless be of an exhaustive character and is eagerly awaited by both officers and men, who now see the possibility of a change to modern ideas, a consummation which they have long devoutly wished.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

Upon the 23d of February, 1881, President Hayes caused a general order to be issued to the Army prohibiting "the sale of intoxicating liquors at posts and stations." This was closely followed by a War Department decision that the words "intoxicating liquors" used in the order were "to be understood in their common acceptance to embrace what is generally known as ardent spirits (brandy, whiskey, gin, rum, and liquors containing a large percentage of alcohol,) and not to include light wines, cider, beer, or ale." The order was received with at least that outward respect which is always exhibited towards the official utterances of the supreme military authority, and commanding officers framed post regulations accordingly. But it cannot be disguised that the majority of both officers and men did not look upon the restriction with much favor. The sutlers certainly did not. At some posts there was a strict observance of the regulations for a while; but, like the saloons of our cities, "side-door" arrangements were made, and the soldier bent upon having his whiskey found but little difficulty in getting it.

Not that there was, or is, any open violation of the established orders, but, as the proverb says, "there is more ways of killing a dog than choking him with butter," and there are more ways of procuring a drink than paying for it over and drinking it at the bar. At other posts, especially in the West and Northwest, where a rigid compliance with the regulation was exacted and maintained, low grogeries and houses of that order rapidly sprang up, and in exchange for Uncle Sam's dollars helped to poison Uncle Sam's soldiers, and so it still continues.

It is an open question, therefore, whether the prohibitory order has not run its course, and should not be revoked. Military orders can compel the post sutler, who has been permitted to establish his store upon the Government reservation with certain defined privileges, not only to supply a good article, but in the case of intoxicating liquors to limit the quantity which shall be drunk on any one day by any one man. If he aids and abets flagrant and open drunkenness among the men the remedy is at hand, and the council of administration can deal with him. If, on the other hand, he keeps the traffic within respectable and reasonable bounds, and provides a decent place for his customers, the results may, in the end, be more beneficial to the service, generally, than they are under the somewhat despised General Orders No. 24. Adapting an official phrase, we, therefore, "submit the question for the consideration of higher authority."

GENERAL HOLABIRD's recent provision for good serviceable leather gauntlets for the mounted troops will be received with general satisfaction by the Army. The War Department is evidently anxious to do its best with the means at its disposal for the appearance and personal comfort of the enlisted men.

ALTHOUGH an appeal has been noted in the Morton case, officers who are benefited by the decision continue to send in their claims to the accounting officers of the Treasury. Nearly three hundred claims have already been received by Auditor Ferris, and every mail brings in two or three more.

RETIREMENT OF COMPANY OFFICERS.

GEN. SLOCUM presented in the House of Representatives, on Monday, the petitions which were circulated throughout the Army last fall, recommending the passage of a law for the retirement, upon their own application, of company officers who may be fifty years of age, or who shall have served twenty-two years in the Army, either in the Volunteer or Regular service. The following is a list of those who have signed the petition. It consists of 234 officers of the staff and line, representing 17 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, and 3 of artillery:

1st Infantry.—Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, Capt. D. F. Callinan, Capt. Kinzie Bates, Capt. Wm. W. Tisdale, Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Lieut. Matthew Mackland, and Capt. R. C. Heiner.

2d Infantry.—Col. Frank Wheaton, Capt. James Miller, Lieut. Augustus H. Egbert, Capt. Abner Haines, Jr., 1st Lieut. James Otto, Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, 1st Lieut. F. S. Ames, Capt. H. Catley, Capt. A. S. Daggett, Capt. Wm. Mills, and Major Leslie Smith.

4th Infantry.—Capt. Horace Neide, Capt. John W. Bubb, Capt. C. F. Von Herrman, 1st Lieut. Henry Soton, Major I. D. De Bussey, 1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, and Capt. Joseph Koefke.

5th Infantry.—Capt. E. Rice, 1st Lieut. C. E. Hargous, and 1st Lieut. Edward Randall.

7th Infantry.—Capt. Constant Williams, 1st Lieut. A. K. Jackson, 1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, Capt. D. W. Boulton, Capt. J. M. J. Sano, Capt. Richard Combs, 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, 1st Lieut. Wm. Quinton, 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, Capt. W. I. Reed, and Capt. H. B. Freeman.

8th Infantry.—Major A. S. Burt, Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, Capt. E. B. Savage, 1st Lieut. Edward Lynch, and 1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow.

9th Infantry.—Capt. G. S. Carpenter, Capt. M. C. Foote, Capt. J. M. Lee, and 1st Lieut. W. E. Hoffman.

10th Infantry.—1st Lieut. Daniel F. Stiles, Capt. Charles L. Davis, 1st Lieut. D. H. Kelton, Capt. Edwin E. Sellers, 1st Lieut. J. R. Cranston, Capt. W. S. Kellogg, and Capt. S. H. Lincoln.

11th Infantry.—Capt. Charles A. Wilcox, Capt. Ira Quinby, 1st Lieut. D. B. Taylor, Capt. Mason Jackson, Capt. William N. Sage, Capt. E. C. Gillebreath, Capt. O. B. Read, 1st Lieut. Leon A. Mattie, 1st Lieut. George G. Lott, 1st Lieut. Albert L. Myer, 1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe, 2d Lieut. J. E. Macklin, and Capt. Theodore Schwan.

13th Infantry.—Capt. Ferd. E. Courcy, Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 1st Lieut. Wm. W. Tyler, Capt. Wm. Auman, Major J. J. Van Horn, Capt. B. H. Rogers, Capt. Henry C. Pratt, 1st Lieut. H. O. Cavanaugh, Capt. J. H. Ellis, 1st Lieut. John H. H. Peabine, and Capt. John B. Guthrie.

14th Infantry.—Capt. F. E. Trotter, Capt. Daniel W. Burke, 1st Lieut. Wm. W. McCammon, 1st Lieut. A. Austin, 2d Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, Capt. G. S. Carpenter, Major W. F. Drum, and 1st Lieut. George T. Patterson.

15th Infantry.—Capt. H. B. Brinkerhoff, 1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 1st Lieut. D. B. Burnham, Capt. C. H. Conrad, and 1st Lieut. D. H. Clark.

18th Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Guido Heger, 1st Lieut. H. H. Adams, 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyt, 1st Lieut. James H. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. John Anderson, Capt. E. R. Kellogg, 1st Lieut. E. F. Bates, 2d Lieut. P. Campbell, and 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart.

19th Infantry.—Col. C. H. Smith, Capt. Charles B. Hall, 1st Lieut. S. O. Vedder, Capt. George F. Towle, 1st Lieut. W. M. Williams, 1st Lieut. John G. Leefe, Capt. E. H. Liscum, Capt. Thomas B. Robinson, 1st Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, and Capt. J. H. Bradford.

22d Infantry.—Col. David S. Stanley, Capt. Charles W. Miner, Capt. J. B. Irvine, Capt. William Conway, Capt. W. V. Daugherty, 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, Major Robert H. Hall, 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Campbell, Capt. C. J. Dickey, Capt. First M. Thorne, Capt. F. Clarke, and 1st Lieut. C. O. Cusick.

23d Infantry.—Capt. C. Wheaton.

25th Infantry.—1st Lieut. Henry P. Ritzins, Capt. G. Lawson, 1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, Capt. E. J. Silvers, 1st Lieut. O. J. Sweet, 1st Lieut. Richmond Tully, Capt. Chas. F. Rotz, 1st Lieut. Charles Hodges, 1st Lieut. D. B. Wilson, Capt. C. N. Gray, Capt. Charles Bentzoni, Capt. John W. French, 2d Lieut. George W. Webb, Capt. M. L. Courtney, and 2d Lieut. E. A. Edwards.

1st Cavalry.—Capt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Lieut. Thomas Garvey, Capt. James Jackson, Capt. C. O. Carr, Capt. Moses Harris, Capt. Max Wesendorf, Capt. F. H. Upham, and 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams.

2d Cavalry.—Capt. J. G. MacAdams.

3d Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin, Capt. Oscar Elting, Capt. A. King, Capt. Peter D. Vroom, and Capt. Emmet Crawford.

4th Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. George A. Forsyth, Capt. O. W. Budd, 1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, and Major Henry E. Noyes.

6th Cavalry.—Capt. Adam Kramer, Capt. L. A. Abbott, Capt. Adna B. Chaffee, Capt. T. C. Tupper, Capt. W. M. Wallace, and Capt. H. M. Kendall.

7th Cavalry.—Capt. Charles S. Haler, Capt. Charles C. De Rudio, Capt. E. G. Mathey.

8th Cavalry.—Capt. Louis T. Morris.

9th Cavalry.—Maj. F. W. Benteen and Capt. Francis Moore.

10th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Chas. L. Cooper, 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Beck, Captain R. G. Smith, Captain J. W. Morrison, Chaplain F. H. Weaver, 1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay, 1st Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 1st Lieut. George A. Palmer, Major C. B. McLellan, Captain J. M. Kelly, 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, Lieut. George H. Evans and Capt. A. B. S. Keyes.

3d Artillery.—1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Birkhimer, Capt. J. B. Burbank, Capt. John L. Tiernon, 1st Lieut. Chas. W. Hobbs, 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood, 1st Lieut. A. O. Taylor, Capt. James R. Kelly, 1st Lieut. Charles Seilmer and Capt. J. W. Lancaster.

4th Artillery.—Capt. George B. Rodney, Capt. Edward Field, 1st Lieut. Frederick Fuger, Capt. Arthur Morris, 1st Lieut. B. P. Strong, 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, 1st Lieut. H. L. Anderson, Capt. Harvey C. Cushing, 1st Lieut. J. L. Wilson, Capt. Frank G. Smith and Capt. J. B. Campbell.

5th Artillery.—Capt. G. V. Weir, Capt. J. A. Fessenden, 1st Lieut. O. E. Wood, Capt. W. E. Van Keed, 1st Lieut. James Curry, 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, 1st Lieut. E. L. Zilinski, Capt. Geo. W. Crabb, Col. John Hamilton, Major M. H. Jackson, 1st Lieut. H. J. Reilly, Capt. W. B. Beck, Capt. H. F. Brewerton, Maj. A. C. Wildrick, Capt. D. H. Kinzie.

The following is the petition referred to:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners, the undersigned, officers of the Army, all of whom were in either the volunteer or regular service during the war of the Rebellion, would respectfully represent that there are now in the Army of the United States a number of officers who entered the volunteer service during the said war, and served through it and until their services were no longer required, and who were then commissioned 2d lieutenants in the regular Army (although many of them had served with distinction as volunteers commanding regiments and brigades, and filling staff positions of great responsibility), with younger men filling the places above them. Their promotion was thus necessarily retarded, and many now find themselves, after a long and faithful service, at an age which exempts all men from military duty, still serving as lieutenants or junior captains, and entirely without a hope of ever rising to the grade of a field officer.

They would further represent that the duties of a company officer necessarily require the highest state of physical activity; it being expected of them to lead by example in matters of physical exertion and endurance, to which field and general officers are not subjected; that while some of these officers are not so far disabled as to be entitled to retirement under existing laws, they are, in fact, so much disabled by reason of age and the hardships and exposures incident to the service, that they can no longer discharge many of their military duties as a company officer in which physical activity and endurance are requisites, with that promptness and efficiency necessary for a company officer on the active list. For these and other reasons which it is believed will address themselves to the favorable consideration of your honorable body, we pray that the laws regulating retirements may be so amended that any company officer who may be fifty years of age, and who shall have served twenty-two years in the Army, either in the volunteer or regular service, continuously or otherwise, shall, upon his own application, be placed on the retired list.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

A DESPATCH from Columbus, O., of April 16, says: "The trustees of Kenyon College, after considering the charges preferred against Rev. Cyrus S. Bates, by Rev. Jaeger, on account of Bates assisting at the ordination of B. P. Runkle, U. S. A., at Indianapolis, have exonerated Bates and requested Jaeger's resignation. Dr. Jaeger claimed Runkle's character was such that Bates violated canonical rules in assisting at his ordination."

On motion of Representative Murray, of Ohio, Chairman Rosecrans, of the House Military Committee, has been instructed to lay before the President of the Board of Managers the complaints made by prominent men of Dayton, against Governor Patrick, of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. If the Board does not deem the complaints against him sufficient to justify his removal the committee will ask an investigation of the management of the Dayton Home by the House. The complaints are that Governor Patrick is overbearing in his manner and that his discipline is too severe, it being asserted that men are put in the guardhouse for trivial offences.

COL. Theodore Yates, U. S. A., retired, visited Philadelphia early in the week, quartering at the Girard House.

The *Tribune's* "Note Book" says: "John S. Cunningham, the late ranking Paymaster of the Navy, lives in New York in East 50th Street. Mr. Cunningham was for years the correspondent of President John Tyler and visited him at his home in Charles City. Under the date of 1851, Tyler wrote: 'Merry times, dear Cunningham! Did you get any egg-nogg in London? What a great oversight not to have a magnificent bowl of it made up by an American connoisseur at the great (world's) fair, for the especial benefit of Queen Victoria! The fame of the yacht *America* and the Virginia reaper would have been nothing to it.' On this letter Millard Fillmore, then President, gravely indorsed: 'Respectfully referred to the Commissioner of Pensions for a report and return of this.'"

LIEUT. J. H. Gifford, 2d U. S. Artillery, has been acquitted by the General Court-martial, which sat at Washington Barracks, last week, for his trial, and has resumed duty with his battery.

AFTER all it has been decided that Lieutenant A. G. Tassin, 13th U. S. Infantry, shall remain at Fort Monroe, Va., and continue the special duty there which he has so efficiently performed for some time past.

ASST. SURG. L. A. LaGarde, U. S. A., who has many friends in New York, is expected to visit the East at an early date, to remain the greater portion of the summer.

A FORT Wayne, Mich., correspondent, writes: "The promotion of Captain Gregory Barrett, loses to the 10th Infantry a most efficient quartermaster. It is thought that Colonel Clitz will select as his successor either Lieutenant Cranston or Lieutenant Van Vleet."

CHAPLAIN J. B. McCleery, U. S. A., lectured at Leavenworth City, on Monday evening of this week, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., his subject being "Eight Years Among Convicts."

ASST. SURG. R. C. Newton, an old Creedmoor acquaintance, has recently gone to Fort Elliott, Texas, to attend to medical matters there.

THE *Pioneer-Press*, referring to the transfer of the 1st Cavalry to Gen. Schofield's Division, and of the 2d Cavalry to Gen. Pope's Division, says: "Col. Cuvier Grover, who is in command of the 1st, is an officer of considerable repute, and made a fine record during the war, receiving five brevets for gallantry in the campaigns of the Peninsula and in the Valley of the Shenandoah; the brevet of major general in the Army was given in 1865 for gallant and meritorious services in the field. He has been in command of the 1st since 1878. The history of the 2d Horse is almost identical with that of the Department of Dakota, where it has seen service for more than a decade—and service, too, of no slight importance."

COL. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., has at length got Newport Barracks, Ky., into good order, and there are now but few signs at the post of the recent floods.

PASSED ASSISTANT Surgeon Robert Swan, U. S. N., of the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., visited his family in Brooklyn this week.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR John C. Spear, U. S. N., registered at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

LIEUT. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Clarke rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, early in the week from a visit to Des Moines, Iowa.

GEN. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., who visited New York City and vicinity, this week, was the recipient of numerous attentions from his many friends. Tuesday evening he dined with Mr. S. L. M. Barlow; Wednesday he attended a dinner given in his honor at the Brooklyn Club by General Molinex; Thursday he dined with Gen. McClellan, and on Saturday went to West Point with Gov. Murray, to spend Sunday.

THE marriage of Surgeon J. O. Bailly, U. S. A., to Miss Brown, a sister of the Hon. Gratz Brown, took place at Frankfort, Ky., April 17. After a brief tour it is expected that Surgeon Bailly and bride will locate at one of the forts on the Atlantic coast.

COL. H. W. Closson, Assistant Surgeon J. L. Powell, and Lieut. R. W. Young, U. S. A., returned to New York Harbor early in the week from their trip to Washington Barracks to sit on the Court-martial of Lieut. Gifford.

COL. C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, celebrated his sixtieth birthday at Fort Adams, R. I., on Friday of this week, April 25.

MAJOR-GEN. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., accompanied by Capt. J. S. Wharton, A. D. C., left New York on Wednesday evening to attend the graduating exercises at Fortress Monroe on Friday and Saturday of this week.

PAYMASTER W. H. Smyth, U. S. A., has got his office to rights in Savannah, Ga., and is now the only representative of the Army in that city.

LIEUT. W. L. Geary, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., on a long leave of absence, at the end of which, in October next, he will engage in civil pursuits.

THE *Philadelphia Inquirer* says: "Hancock and Rosecrans is the latest ticket which would represent the East and the West."

MAJOR J. S. Conrad, 17th Infantry, lately on leave in New York and vicinity, visited friends in St. Paul a few days ago on his way back to Fort Totten, Dakota.

THE officers of the Bachelors' Mess at West Point gave a pleasant hop at West Point on Thursday evening of this week, which was attended by several officers and ladies from the forts in New York Harbor.

LIEUT.-COL. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th U. S. Infantry, lately promoted, will bid adieu to Fort Elliott, Texas, in a few weeks and report to Gen. Terry at Fort Snelling.

GEN. George Washington Oustis Lee, the eldest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, has the reputation of being the handsomest man in Virginia. His bearing as he grows older is remarkably like that of his father. The youngest son of the family is a quiet farmer near Richmond.

COL. P. P. G. Hall, U. S. A., late in Arizona, has arrived in Philadelphia. He is not in good health. His clerk, Mr. Stephen Lynch, one of the oldest paymasters' clerks in the Army, has been assigned to temporary duty in the Paymaster-General's Office.

A BUST of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, prepared for friends in Chicago, will be unveiled with becoming ceremonies May 5. By the mail which reached the U. S. S. *Brooklyn* at Madagascar Feb. 3, Lieut. H. O. Handy of that vessel received the sad intelligence of the death of his youngest child and only daughter, who departed this life Nov. 12, 1883, aged 4 years and 24 days.

A DESPATCH from Troy, New York, says: "The reported conversion of Mrs. Hammersly to the Roman Catholic Church has produced a sensation in this city. She is the daughter of Commodore Cicero Price, a retired officer of the Navy and a prominent resident of Troy. Mrs. B. Ogle Taylor is the great aunt of Mrs. Hammersly, and it was at her Washington home that Mrs. Hammersly met Monsignor Capel."

THE Arizona *Miner*, of April 11, says: "A pleasant party, consisting of Gen. and Mrs. Crook, Wm. Murray, Gov. and Mrs. Tittle, Mrs. Dr. Ainsworth, Miss Katie Tittle, Miss Russell, Col. McGonigle, Assistant Surgeon McCreery, and Lieut. Maus, left for Fort Verde this morning, and intend spending several days at the fort and in exploring the Cliff dwellings on Beaver Creek, and visiting the Montezuma well. From there they will go to the United Verde Copper Works and examine the mines and works."

JUDOK ADVOCATE Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., visited Oastine, Me., this week, to examine certain property in which the Government is interested.

A PROMENADE concert and hop was to take place at Fort Leavenworth on Friday evening of this week, at which were expected to be present from St. Louis Mrs. Governor Brown, Mrs. Major Maynadier, Lieut. Kerr, 6th Cavalry, and a number of young ladies. Mrs. Maynadier will be the guest of Chaplain Barry, and Lieut. Kerr will be entertained by Col. Upham, 5th Cavalry.

A REPORT having come from Mexico that there had been an attempt to assassinate Gen. Diaz, a despatch says: "The report has no further foundation than this: While returning from a week's hunting trip in the country by a train on the Irolo Railway, the pilot locomotive running ahead hit a large stone on the track, and threw it off with the cow-catcher."

THE Vancouver *Independent* of April 10 says: "Major E. P. Pearson, 21st Inf., was at the post Saturday, returning from leave of absence to Fort Klamath, Oregon. Gen. Morrow, in regimental orders, announces officially the death of Lieut. J. M. Ross, and directs that the officers of the 21st Inf. wear crape on the left arm and sword hilt for thirty days."

SURGEON John S. Billings, U. S. A., is expected to arrive in New York early next week from his trip to the "Land o' Cakes." An interesting paper by him on "Composite Photographs in Craniology," was read before the National Academy of Sciences, at Washington, last week.

JAMES B. Randall, who wrote "Maryland, My Maryland," is described by a *Philadelphia Record* correspondent as one of the most delightful men in Washington. "You find it," he says, "difficult to believe that this quiet, liberal, broad-minded man wrote that narrow, passionate appeal. He was very young, however. He is young still, but wiser and broader. He has come to that point where he is willing to admit that that disagreeable characterization, 'Northern scum,' in the last stanza was simply put in for the sake of the rhyme. He would not write such a song now. Yet he copies the old song again and again in response to requests that come from the four corners of the earth, whither its fame has spread. I saw a true copy of it yesterday. It is rarely printed correctly. It is generally mangled in quotation, and it is always mutilated in the newspapers. I hear that Mr. Randall contemplates gathering it and half a hundred other lyrics in a volume to be published shortly."

In addition to his phenomenal prowess as an interview compounder, the Rev. Mr. Snyder, of St. Louis, is said to be a devotee of the drama, and the story goes that, on visiting the house where "Billy" Florence was playing, he carelessly left behind him a valuable cane. This the janitor found, and turned over to the box office manager, who in turn—when it was not reclaimed after several days—gave it to Florence, and he, at a dinner party, with great gusto, presented it to Gen. Sherman as a stick which he had picked up among the pyramids of Egypt. Then Snyder put in an appearance, and there were mutual explanations and apologies all around, some more dinner, with unlimited champagne. Florence had his joke, and everyone was happy.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* announces that General Lewis Wallace will publish another book soon after his return from Constantinople, and will henceforth devote himself to literary pursuits, holding himself strictly aloof from politics.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* says: "Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., commanding the marines at the barracks, has appointed 1st Lieut. R. D. Wainwright post librarian, and has taken steps to establish a fine library for the enlisted men. Books, pamphlets, and magazines will be thankfully received by the librarian, and their receipts promptly acknowledged. Col. Forney is doing his utmost for the comfort and happiness of the marines under his charge."

THE *Evening Post* says: "Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris had a Highland welcome at her father's house in 68th street. She came straight from the steamer *Germanic* with her three children, and on the steps of the house stood General Grant and his sons to receive her. 'I am so glad to be near Central Park again,' she said. Mrs. Sartoris' husband is still in London. Her children—a boy nine years old, and two girls, seven and five respectively—are pictures of health and beauty. Mrs. Sartoris contemplates a stay of three or four months, but it is not by any means unlikely that a year will elapse before she returns to England. This afternoon, with characteristic disregard of fatigue, she took the three children to Barnum's show. At Gen. Grant's house it was said that the General's delight in seeing his daughter again had acted like a tonic. He is not able to move about very much, but is steadily getting stronger."

PASSED ASST. ENGR. John F. Ford, U. S. Navy, is by means of visits to public works, shops, mills, etc., rendering efficient aid to the practical studies of the Manual Training School, at Baltimore, in his charge.

MAJOR Frederick Van Vleet, 10th U. S. Cavalry, will start for the North in a few days to spend the summer.

CAPTAIN John Lee, 4th Cavalry, has returned to Emporia, Kas., from Fort Leavenworth, where he went to appear before the Retiring Board presided over by General Augur.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. G. Ayres, 10th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, whose marriage we noted last week, visited New York this week, and after a short bridal tour will betake themselves to Fort Davis, Texas.

GENERAL John Gibbon, U. S. A., reached his fifty-seventh birthday on Sunday last.

GENERAL Wager Swayne, U. S. A., attended the social meeting of the Yale alumni at Delmonico's, New York, on the evening of April 18.

GENERAL C. B. Comstock, and Captain C. E. Dutton, U. S. A., have been elected members of the National Academy of Sciences.

MAJOR John C. Bates, 20th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Gibson, I. T., from a visit to Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., returned to Willet's Point, early in the week, from his trip to Washington, to attend the sessions of the National Academy of Sciences.

THE board of officers for the purchase of cavalry remounts in the Division of the Missouri presided over by Colonel N. B. Switzer, U. S. A., is still in session, and its roving commission in pursuit of suitable horses has been extended by General Schofield.

REAR ADMIRAL C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., is now on his way home from Europe, having arranged to sail from Bremen, April 16th.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. Y. Porter, U. S. A., now in Texas, will visit old friends at Key West, early in May, and remain in Florida until July.

CAPTAIN John P. Story, 4th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., from a five weeks' leave, a portion of which was spent in New York.

It is stated that the Governor of Missouri has offered General Sherman the position of Brigadier General of the Eastern Division of the State militia.

LIEUTENANT E. B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Infantry, returned from his European tour on Saturday last, on the steamer *Gallia* from Liverpool.

THE death, recently, at Baltimore, of a grandson of Colonel Dixon S. Miles, 2d U. S. Infantry, recalls to memory that gallant veteran of the Mexican War who gained his brevet at Fort Brown and Monterey, and died in 1862 of wounds received in his country's service, at Harper's Ferry.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Lieutenant Hamilton Perkins, U. S. N., to Miss Bliss, daughter of the president of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company.

LIEUTENANT S. E. Sparrow, 21st Infantry, is looking after the legal affairs of the Department of the Columbia during the absence, on leave, of Captain Baldwin.

THE disease of which the Duke of Albany died, hemorrhoids, as described by the London *Lancet*, is characterized by the occurrence of hemorrhages that may either be spontaneous or consequent upon very slight injuries. In either case they are of the most serious nature, sometimes proving quite uncontrollable, or ceasing only on the near approach of death, and not before the patient has lost almost every drop of blood in his body. The affection has long been known to physicians, having been described by the Arabian physician Albucaasis in the eleventh century. In England and in Germany those who are subject to it are commonly known as bleeders, large quantities of blood escaping as a result of such trifling injuries as a cut of the finger, a leech bite, or the extraction of a tooth. It is well known to be hereditary, and many cases have been reported in which one or more members of successive generations have inherited the remarkable tendency to bleed, which as a rule appears to prove fatal before the natural term of life is attained.

THE *Arizona Miner* says: "It is rumored in society circles that a popular Army officer at present stationed at Whipple Barracks will soon 'take on' for a matrimonial enlistment."

GEN. Wm. Myer, U. S. A., registered at the Millard House, Omaha, early in the week.

Mrs. O'Connor, wife of Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of the School of Application, is visiting at Washington.

MAJOR J. S. Fletcher, 23d Infantry, has returned to Fort Bliss, Texas, from leave of absence and resumed command of the post.

THE *Courier-Journal* says: "Capt. W. M. Ekin, son of Gen. James A. Ekin, U. S. A., has been elected a delegate from Tennessee to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Gen. Ekin was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Convention of 1860 at Chicago, and was one of the two delegates from Pennsylvania who first voted for Abraham Lincoln in the Convention. Like father like son. Who knows but fate guides the choice of the son as it did the father?"

MR. John C. Ropes lectured on "The Virginia Campaign of 1864" before the Harvard Historical Society of Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday evening, April 22. The previous lecture of the course was by Gen. A. B. Underwood on "Sherman's Atlanta Campaign and March to the Sea."

A WESTERN despatch states that Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d U. S. Infantry, who left Fort Leavenworth some two months ago for Fort Lewis, is still held at Fort Lyon, owing to the snow blockade in the mountains.

Mrs. Vandercrook, a sister of the late Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. A., died suddenly at Norwalk, O., April 17, of pneumonia, while on a visit to friends in that city. She was the only surviving member of the McPherson family.

Mrs. Col. Stacey has returned to Plattsburg from the South, where she has spent the winter. She spent some time at the Arlington Hotel in Washington with a party, attending the receptions, etc. Mrs. Stacey's winter has been one of study, painting and reposed work, under Professor Neiderer, the well known worker in brass, elocution, and moulding in plaster. The Plattsburg people are glad to have her back, as she is an acquisition to their society.

CAPT. R. W. Tyler, U. S. A., retired, visited Philadelphia this week, registering at Guy's Hotel.

CAPT. R. M. Taylor, 20th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., to await retirement in September next.

EMIGEN Horace M. Witzel, U. S. N., was married at Wilmington, Del., April 22, to Miss A. T. Adams.

CAPT. Samuel McConib, 14th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Paxton House, Omaha, this week.

THE San Francisco *Argonaut*, of April 12, says: On Thursday Major Wilhelm, of Alostraz, invited a large number of friends, including Miss Sara Jewett and Mr. Lee, on an excursion around the bay in the *McPherson*. The party returned late in the afternoon. Colonel Piper and Mrs. Piper arrived from the East Monday last. P. A. Surg. R. H. McCarty, one of the most popular of the naval surgeons on this coast, left on Thursday week for Philadelphia. The *Oumalaka* started for Alaska the middle of the week. With her goes Lieut. Stoney, Ensign Purcell, Gunner G. F. Cashman, and a crew of eight men and one machinist. 2d Lieut. W. H. Layton, Marine Corps, arrived from the East Monday evening.

LIEUT. R. H. Galt, U. S. N., lately residing in Norfolk, Va., is to leave there for duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

COL. H. M. Black, 23d Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Union, N. M., from his visit to Fort Reno on the "Slush-fund" Court of Inquiry.

In the divorce case of Emma O. Nickerson against A. H. Nickerson, counsel for the complainant has filed a petition for alimony. After reciting the allegations in the bill for divorce, filed June 20, 1883, she states that since then defendant has been indicted in Philadelphia for perjury alleged to have been committed in his sworn statement in the case in which he, by fraud practiced on the court, obtained the decree of divorce since set aside. She avers that she is now compelled to wait in Washington to prosecute the suit, and that she has no means of her own. She gives a schedule of his property in Washington Territory, which she says is worth \$2,500, and says, as he is living at ease in Canada, he must have some means.

THE Norfolk *Landmark* of April 22 says: "As is expected here, and settled in Washington some time ago, Naval Constructor Varney, on special duty at Boston, has been detached from this yard, and Asst. Naval Constructor G. E. Mallett placed in charge of the Department. Mr. Varney arrived here Sunday for the removal of his furniture, and left for Washington last night. Mr. Mallett is the right man in the right place."

THE *Apache Rocket* of April 11 says: "Lieut. Eggleston has returned to Pena Colorado. Dr. Wolfe has recovered from his late illness at Camp Rico. Dr. Gardner has gone to Fort Concho to sit on a retiring board. Lieut. Leighton Finley has been in temporary command of sub post Pena Colorado, having been ordered there in the absence of Lieut. Eggleston. A fishing party, consisting of Col. Van Vliet, and Lieuts. Jones and McFarland left here Thursday to be absent a few days."

LIEUT. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., was admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association, April 22.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., during the present week: 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Oyster, 1st Art., 212 E. Capitol street, en route to station; 2d Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., on leave; 1st Lieut. H. L. Scott, 7th Cav., 1726 I street, on leave.

GEN. Horace Porter, who spoke at the annual dinner of the St. George's Society, in New York, on Wednesday evening, for "The Land We Live In," wound up a most eloquent address by saying: "I cannot sit down without alluding to a scene I witnessed in that land which might gladden the heart of any Englishman or American. It was the embarkation of the British troops for Egypt. I remember well that calm Sabbath morning when that grand old city was bathed in a flood of summer sunlight. Its citizens seemed all to be gathered upon the borders of the historic Thames, and suddenly martial music was heard, and there came down with swinging gait and steady step the old Scots Guards. Then came a battalion of the Queen's Blues; and regiment followed regiment until the dock seemed lighted with the glitter of their steel. The fife was playing 'The Girl I left Behind Me'; there were tearful good-byes, and many a bronzed cheek wet with tears; and then suddenly there arose the sublime strains of England's grand old anthem. And with kerchiefs waving, and hands kissing, and voices cheering, the representatives of English manhood sailed for their wild campaign. A few weeks later the news came flashing under the waters that Alexandria had been taken, and the Anglo-Saxon had gained a victory in the land of the Pharaohs. But the most touching scene that occurred there was when the troops of other lands were leaving the city, when the Consuls of the Powers were deserting their posts, and the Admiral of the little American fleet anchored in the harbor sent three hundred of his blue jackets ashore, and placed them shoulder to shoulder with the gallant tars of brave old England. That was the one touch of nature that seemed to make the two lands kin."

GEN. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., is visiting in Nashville, Tenn., where, as the *Sunday Journal* says, he "is favorably known and endeared to our citizens by his courtly and polished manners, his bravery as a soldier, and his genuine hospitality while in command of the post several years ago. His friends greeted him with a most cordial welcome."

SURGEON A. A. Woodhull, U. S. A., was a guest at the St. James Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

THE Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Swain, to meet in Washington, May 5 next, will give Generals Pope and Augur an opportunity to visit their friends in the East.

ENGLAND got somewhat of a shaking up on Tuesday of this week by an earthquake shock, which especially affected the eastern counties. Ipswich and Colchester suffered most severely.

In accordance with the general anticipation General D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., has been assigned to the command of the Department of Texas, and will shortly leave Santa Fe for San Antonio.

CHAPLAIN G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., is to lecture on "Philosophy of Faith" at Fort McKinney. W. T., the proceeds to be devoted to procuring a bell, chandelier, etc., for the new post chapel, almost completed. The bell is to weigh about 200 pounds, and will be heard nearly two miles from the Fort.

MAJOR Frank E. Taylor, U. S. A., after a pleasant visit to friends in the East, is now on his return to the Pacific coast, en route to Vancouver Barracks. He passed through St. Paul early in the week.

LIEUT. A. C. Taylor, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Little Rock, has arrived in San Francisco.

CHAPLAIN David Wills, U. S. A., is giving a series of lectures in California, and has met with much success in his efforts.

CAPT. Henry Romeyn, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, has, in deference to a request from Governor Crosby, of Montana, in a letter dated April 17, made an interesting statement of his views regarding the probable future of the Indian race within the United States, and of the proper measures to be pursued by the Federal Government in their control and care. In conclusion he says: "Out of the nearly six hundred and fifty treaties made with them since the formation of our Government we have not kept ten per cent, and yet we complain of Indian treachery and want of good faith. With shameful greed and avarice, such as, great as we think ourselves, we would not dare to indulge in toward another nation of our own race, we have set him examples of robbery, with and without forms of law, the record of which should tinge our national front with shame. Let us resolve that the future shall not be as the past, and when we have done what we can for the race, if it shall be found that Providence has decreed that it shall disappear from the land and its history be closed, let it be in peace and quietness, not in uselessly shed blood and slaughter, and let its white suppliants appear at the final obsequies as mourners and not as executioners."

THE *Apache Rocket* says: Col. Anson Mills is in El Paso. Lieut. Dunning is in from the Pinery. Mrs. Col. Anson Mills left for El Paso a few days ago to be absent several weeks. The fishing party, consisting of Col. Van Vliet, Lieuts. Jones and McFarland, who went out a week ago, returned Wednesday. They had good luck. Dr. S. S. Boyer has gone back to Pena, Dr. Wolfe having recovered.

CAPT. J. W. Pullman, U. S. A., and family, were in St. Louis this week, on their way to New Mexico.

In the current number of the "Century," Lieut. Chas. E. Wood, 21st U. S. Infantry, has an interesting article on Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés, whom he describes, as being, at the time of his surrender, some years ago, as "tall, straight and handsome, with a mouth and chin not unlike Napoleon I."

PATNA. Gen. Watmough, U. S. N., and Mrs. Watmough, gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening, at which were present Surg. Gen. Gunnell, U. S. N.; Surg. W. K. Van Beynen, U. S. N., and Mrs. Van Beynen, Col. G. V. Henry, U. S. A., Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. Richards, Miss Meade, daughter of the late Gen. Meade, and Miss Knight.

GEN. Stanley having selected Lieuts. O. M. Smith and J. G. Ballance, 22d U. S. Infantry, as his aides-de-camp, Col. Swaine will have to select a regimental adjutant and a regimental quartermaster, the officers named having filled those positions most acceptably for some time past.

GEN. J. A. Ekin, U. S. A., was in attendance this week upon a Presbyterian Convention, and will present a memorial to the General Assembly at St. Louis in May, designed to secure the repeal of the rule permitting the use of instrumental music in Presbyterian Churches.

GENS. Ferrer and Hidalgo, and several subordinate officers of the Spanish Army, who were arrested some weeks ago in Madrid, charged with conspiracy against the Government, have been released, being declared innocent of the charge preferred against them.

GEN. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., came to New York this week to view the Arctic fleet before its departure, quartering at the Brunswick.

A WASHINGTON letter describes a recent meeting of Gens. Pleasanton and Averill, formerly of the Union cavalry, with Gen. T. L. Rosser, formerly of the Confederate, "now worth probably half a million of dollars," and says: "What a welcome thing a week's salary of Averill or Pleasanton would have been to Rosser in 1865. To-day they are knocking at the door of Congress, asking to be given the retired list pay of about \$7,000 a year, while Rosser is a prospective millionaire."

LIEUT. John R. Williams, 3d U. S. Artillery, visited in New York City, this week, on his way from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Monroe.

COMMANDER Roderick S. McCook, U. S. N., who has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital in Washington, was removed to the Washington Insane Asylum this week.

SEC. Lincoln was before the House Appropriation Committee, this week, explaining the Army estimates to go in the general deficiency bill now under consideration by the subcommittee.

PAYMASTER Allen, U. S. N., is supposed to be Judge Advocate Gen. Remy's strongest opponent in the race for the judge advocate generalship of the Navy. Senator Hawley is understood to be strongly advocating his appointment. The impression is that the appointment rests between the two officers mentioned, although considerable pressure has been brought to bear in favor of other applicants.

THE following naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Ensign A. A. Ackerman, P. A. Eng. Chas. H. Manning, Ensign W. L. Varnum, Asst. Paymaster S. L. Heap, Lieut. Chas. Laird, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, P. A. Surgeon S. W. Battle, Lieut. R. F. Rinehart, Lieut. H. N. Manney, Commander E. T. Woodward, P. A. Eng. W. H. Nauman, P. A. Surgeon R. H. McCarty, Commander H. O. Taylor and Chief Eng. John Johnson.

THE Omaha *Herald* of April 20, under the heading of "Little Ethel Price," says: "Lieut. Butler D. Price and wife, of Fort Omaha, lost their youngest daughter Ethel yesterday after a brief illness. They have the sympathy of many friends in the city and elsewhere."

The claims of the following Army officers for longevity pay was settled by the First Comptroller during the past week: Capt. T. W. Custer, 7th U. S. Cav., disallowed; Lieut. Thos. S. Doebler, 4th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ira MacNutt, Ord.; Maj. Amos Stickney, U. S. Engs.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Kell, 22d Inf.; Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Allan H. Jackson, 7th Inf.; Capt. Abram E. Wood, 4th Cav.; Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.; Capt. James N. Wheelan, 3d Cav.

A BRILLIANT and fashionable wedding took place on April 24 at St. George's Episcopal Church, New York City, that of Mr. R. B. Lawrence, of Flushing, to Miss Etta Clements, daughter of Surg. Bennett A. Clements, U. S. A., of the Army Medical Examining Board. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 9 East 28th street, after which the wedded couple left for an extended tour.

PASSED Assistant Surgeon F. H. Terrill, U. S. N., tendered his resignation to Secretary Chandler, by telegraph, on Thursday. He was ordered to the *Hartford* only a few days ago. It is said that he has a large practice in San Francisco, and his resignation is ascribed to his unwillingness to give it up.

The case of General Meigs, involving the right of a retired officer of the Army to receive a salary for services rendered under the civil government, was signed and submitted in the Court of Claims on Thursday. The case was referred to the Court by the Secretary of the Interior. A decision may be rendered next Monday.

The orders detaching Commander Evans from light-house duty, on the first of May, have not yet passed through the Lighthouse Board, and it is rumored that they are not to be issued to him and he is to be allowed to remain on duty. When the subject of withdrawing the orders was broached to Secretary Chandler the other day he said that the matter was in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, but that he (Chandler) knew nothing of their being withdrawn.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending April 24, 1884: Lieut. S. S. Payne, 18th Inf.; Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, wife and daughter, 8th Cav.; P. A. Surgeon R. H. McCarty, Naval Cadet W. N. King, Jr., Lieut. H. N. Manney, P. A. Engineer W. H. Nauman, Naval Cadet W. B. Whitteley, Naval Cadet J. G. Doyle, Chief Engineer John Johnson, Ensign J. Gibson and wife.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Chas. H. Davis and Lieuts. Chas. Laird, F. F. Fletcher, and John A. Norris, U. S. Navy, who recently returned from South America, where they were establishing longitudinal meridians by means of the electric telegraph, are in Washington engaged in making the computations from their observations. Their report will not be completed before next fall.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

House bill No. 79, granting a pension to Caroline M. McDougal, widow of the late Rear Admiral David S. McDougal, was passed by the Senate on Tuesday.

Senate bill 1404, to locate a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Mississippi River, and S. 1413, to settle the account for arms between the State of South Carolina and the United States, were passed in the Senate on Thursday of last week.

The Senate, on Wednesday, passed the bill, S. 1559, to change the designations and titles of certain officers of the Medical Department. The real purpose of the bill is to settle the long disputed question as to who is the senior Colonel, and eligible for promotion to the Assistant Surgeon-Generalship. The following is the full text of the bill as passed:

That from and after the passage of this act the officers with the rank of Colonel, now authorized by law, designated as Chief Medical Purveyors, Surgeons with the rank of Colonels, and Assistant Surgeon-Generals, shall be styled Assistant Surgeons-General, continuing to have the rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels, to be placed on the Army Register in the order of seniority of dates of present commissions as Colonels. That the senior Assistant Surgeon-General shall be charged with the duties of Chief Medical Purveyor, who shall be located in Washington City, and that the other Assistant Surgeons-General shall be assigned to such duties in the Medical Department as the interests of the Service may demand.

Sec. 2. That the officers with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, now authorized by law, designated as Surgeons with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels, and as Assistant Medical Purveyors, shall be styled Deputy Surgeons-General, continuing to have the rank, pay, and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels, to be placed on the Army Register in the order of seniority of dates of present commissions as Lieutenant-Colonels. That the Deputy Surgeon-General shall be assigned to such duties in the Medical Department as the interests of the Service may demand. That the duties of Assistant Medical Purveyors shall be performed by officers detailed from the grade of Deputy Surgeon-General.

Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs held a meeting on Thursday, this being the first since April 3. The pending nominations of Commodore Phelps, and those consequent upon his promotion, were first taken up, but objection being made by one of the members to Commodore Phelps's promotion they were laid over until that officer can be heard from. The objection to the confirmation of Commodore Phelps is supposed to be personal to the Senator making it. So far as known, no charges have been filed with the Committee against the Commodore. The bill, H. R. 2340, to appoint Asst. Engineer John W. Saville a Passed Asst. Engineer on the retired list of the Navy, which passed the House on the 28th of March, was favorably acted upon by the Committee. No other business of importance was transacted.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Thursday gave consideration to several measures relating to appointments, promotions, pay and retirement of naval officers, and authorized Senator Hale to report a bill embodying some of the features of all of them. In

general terms the bill provides that any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has been conspicuous in battle, or who has honorably served for thirty years, may, at his own request, be retired with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade. Upon application to be retired under this provision the applicant is to be examined by a board of five officers, his superiors in rank, to determine whether he is entitled to the benefits of the provision. Any officer so retired may be re-assigned to duty in time of war at the option of the Secretary of the Navy. The adjutant and inspector, the paymaster and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps, after thirty years' service, are to have the rank of lieutenant colonel, and after forty years' service, when retired, the rank and pay of colonel retired; and assistant quartermasters, after twenty-five years' service, ten of which shall have been in the quartermaster's department of said corps, are to have the rank of major. It is provided that the law limiting the number of graduates of the Naval Academy to be retained in the service shall not apply to those classes who had completed the four years course prior to the passage of the act (August 5, 1882), and members of the class of '81, who have been honorably discharged, are allowed to return to the service and take their places as if they had not been discharged. The term "sea service" is limited to such service as is performed at sea under orders of the department in vessels employed by authority of law and such as shall be performed in United States training ships.

Senator Warner Miller has introduced a bill providing that officers honorably mustered out of the Army under the Appropriation act of 1870 shall receive as additional pay and compensation, one year's pay for each five years' service or fraction thereof, not to exceed three years' pay in all—provided, that in computing such officer's service, they shall be credited with both enlisted and commissioned service in the Volunteer or Regular Army. On this Mr. W. H. Hicks, and Col. Frederick Phisterer, late of the Army, have addressed a circular letter urging all ex-officers interested to use their best endeavors to obtain the favorable consideration of Mr. Miller's bill by their representatives in Congress. They quote the law which says: "that any officer who is superannuated to the permanent organization of the army, as provided by law, may at his own request be honorably discharged from the Army, and shall thereupon receive one year's pay for each five years of his service, but no officer shall receive more than three years' pay in all," and allege that the officers affected served during the late war and contracted wounds and disease in this conflict, and had they been retained in service would now be entitled to the benefits of the retired list but are cut off from its provisions. "They accepted," says the circular, "the commissions tendered them by the Government (on account of faithful and efficient services in the field), in good faith, believing that they would be permanent, accordingly, they relinquished everything pertaining to civil life. Hence their sudden remanentation to citizenship (by act of July 15, 1870), unprepared for civil pursuits to renew the struggle of life, worked great hardships, while the pittance of one year's pay given them was no adequate compensation for the loss of their commissions, neither did the act make any allowance for length or character of service to those who had borne the burden and heat of the day."

A petition signed by Lieuts. Charles F. Roe, H. O. S. Heistand and R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., favoring the Senate bill No. 1677 to promote the efficiency of the Army, was presented in the Senate by Mr. Logan on Tuesday.

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday, Senate bills 236, granting right of way through Fort Selden Military Reservation to the Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific railroad, and 1631, to pay John W. Blake, a member of General Rosecrans's staff, for three months' service in the War of the Rebellion, were favorably acted upon.

Adverse action was taken by the Committee on the following bills: S. 584, for the relief of all officers and soldiers of the forces known as the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry; 651, to restore Charles Brewster to his former rank in the Army. [This bill was reported adversely once before, this session, but on motion of Mr. Harrison was referred back to the Committee for further consideration. Additional papers in support of the bill were filed and examined, but the Committee found nothing in them to change their former opinion and again report it back with an adverse recommendation.] Senate bill 1920, to appoint Dr. A. P. Frick an assistant surgeon in the Army, was unfavorably acted upon. This action was taken in accordance with the recommendation of Surgeon General Murray, who says: "In the case of Dr. Frick there is no good reason why he should be preferred over many others who have done good and meritorious service as contract surgeons, and if the precedents are established in this case, the result will be similar legislation in many other cases, by which the vacancies occurring in the Medical Department will be filled by men who are rapidly passing the age of efficiency and who in many cases are unfitted for the position by lack of education and professional acquirements."

An adverse report was also adopted on the bill, S. 1798, to appoint Edward L. Keyes, a 3d Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Army. On this bill, the committee heartily concurs in the views of the Honorable Secretary of War, who says:

I believe that the restoration of officers who have been expelled from the Army in disgrace upon the verdict of their brother officers, and after consideration by the President of the arguments of their friends, in nearly every case, has been and always will be highly detrimental to the public interests. It is destructive of the high moral tone which is indispensable in the military service, and if such restoration is practiced without personal partiality, as it should be if done at all, it would make it proper to lower the standard of personal conduct of Army officers by an alteration of the laws in regard to it which now govern Courts-martial. I earnestly recommend unfavorable action upon the pending bill.

The House of Representatives will meet at 11 o'clock A. M., instead of 12 M., for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, the House, on Tuesday, adopted a resolution setting aside Saturday, May 10, for the consideration of measures reported from the Naval Affairs Committee, and on the Speaker's table, over which the committee has jurisdiction.

The House on Monday passed a bill providing for a Bureau of Navigation in the Treasury Department, with a commissioner at its head. The work which the bureau will do has heretofore been distributed through several divisions of the Treasury, and the present bill consolidates this work under one officer.

The House on Monday passed the bill which provides that every person who served three months in the field in any war in which the United States was engaged, and who, by reason of any wound, injury or disease, which there is probable cause to believe originated in the line of duty, is now disabled in whole or in part for procuring subsistence by manual labor, shall be placed on the pension rolls.

The bill also pensions parents whose sons were lost in any war in which the United States have been engaged, and who can show that they are without other present means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support. The existing law requires that parents shall show by competent evidence that they were dependent upon their sons for support at the time the latter lost their lives in the service. But the bill passed Monday abolishes this requirement and gives parents the right to pensions, although they were in well-to-do circumstances at the time of the death of their sons. Another large class of pension cases is created by estopping the Government from proving that a claimant was in any way diseased when he entered the Service.

Mr. Randall moved on Wednesday that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments to the Navy bill, and on this ensued a lively discussion. Mr. Randall gave some reasons for his views. Mr. Dorsheimer replied in a strong speech. He believed in providing armament for the vessels now in course of construction. There was no money available which could be expended, and the Government was placed in the extraordinary position of building four vessels and making no provision for the armament they were designed to carry. Was there anybody here who contended that any party could stand in this country which opposed the rehabilitation of the Navy? He was not asking for a great Navy—for such a Navy as France or England or Germany had—but he would like to see a Navy equal to that of Portugal or Denmark. He would like to see that the great cities of the seaboard were not absolutely at the mercy of one of the third class Powers of the world. Then the House should go on and order additional vessels, and if it did not it would meet with severe judgment from the country at large.

It had been said that Congress must wait until it saw whether the four ships in course of construction were good. Had it come to this? Had Americans, who at one time disputed possession of the sea with the most powerful nations of the world, come to this—that they must wait to see whether one ship floated before they built another?

The bill was on a following day referred to a conference committee. But, by more than twenty majority, the House concurred in the Senate amendment which appropriates half a million dollars for the armament of the cruisers now building. The members of the Committee of Conference are Messrs. Randall, Hutchins and Calkins on the part of the House, and Hale, Logan and Beck on the part of the Senate. How long it will be before an agreement is reached is hard to tell. Both sides have promised themselves to hold firm to the action of their respective bodies. Compromises will, no doubt, be made in many cases, but on the important amendment—that for additional cruisers—the Senate conferees declare that they will not yield, and the members for the House are equally firm in their decision against granting one cent for additional vessels. The impression is that the House will either have to yield or the Navy will go without any appropriation for next year.

A petition signed by the following officers of the Army favoring the passage of bill No. 2613 to increase the efficiency of the Army was presented in the House on Tuesday: Horace Neide, capt. 4th Inf.; H. E. Robinson, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 4th Inf.; C. W. Mason, 1st Lieut. 4th Inf.; Charles G. Treat, 2d Lieut. 5th Art.; Charles McQuiston, 2d Lieut. 4th Inf.; M. O. Hollis, 2d Lieut. 4th Inf.; Wm. H. Coffin, 1st Lieut. 5th Art.; L. D. De Russy, maj. 4th Inf.; Butler D. Price, 1st Lieut. and adjt. 4th Inf.; John W. Budd, capt. 4th Inf.; Thos. F. Quinn, capt. 4th Inf.; Thos. E. True, 1st Lieut. 4th Inf.

At a special meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Monday Mr. Rosecrans was instructed to report favorably a joint resolution providing for the appointment of Wm. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, John C. Black, of Illinois, and Thomas W. Hyde, of Maine, to fill vacancies in the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home.

The Pension Appropriation bill is still without settlement in Congress, and its final status cannot be foretold. Mr. Rosecrans's project of giving the duties of pension agents to the Army paymasters, and even to retired Army paymasters, who should then have full pay, has attracted some interest in the Pay Corps. The Commissioner of Pensions and the Paymaster General would make the regulations, with the President's approval, and the pay, allowances for clerk hire, offices, stationery, and so on would be those authorized in the Pay Department.

Mr. Washburn said, during the debate on the subject in the latter part of last week, "I find upon examination that there is no branch of the service where the disbursements are made so cheaply as in the payment of pensions. I find that the cost of disbursing the

money to the pensioners is at the rate of \$4.76 per thousand, while the cost of disbursing to the Army ranges from \$25 to \$30 per thousand, almost five times as much. One is by paymasters, the other by the proper machinery. I therefore cannot see where the reduction of expenditures comes in."

Mr. Rosecrans answered: The honorable gentleman from Minnesota seems to think that because the percentage of cost of disbursing moneys or paying troops by the paymasters of the Army is larger than the percentage of the cost of disbursing pension moneys, therefore it grows out of the use or employment of that kind of officers. That is not the case, at all. It is due to entirely different circumstances. The paymasters have to go around and pay the troops. They are the remnants of a large corps which once performed much more extensive duties than are now required of them. It is a corps for the reduction of which the law has itself provided, and for that purpose has prevented any more promotions being made in it.

It is to utilize that very separate force, which exists and which costs the Government money now, in this work that I propose the amendment; and it is a force which is to be reckoned in the cost of making payments to the Army. We want to utilize it. We want to substitute this force which we already have to pay for the agents of which I now speak. It can be done at less cost. That is a very plain proposition.

Now, my honorable friend from New York asked me a question to which I responded before I had his full idea. He asked me whether the voucher system which the law now requires would have to be continued in the event of the adoption of this amendment, and his object was to show that I was mistaken as to the fact that the adoption of this proposition would reduce expenditures. I replied that I did not expect the voucher system to continue, not knowing exactly what he meant, but remembering only that the paymasters of the United States Army pay the officers, or nearly all the officers, of the Army by checks. There is no charge for that, except the mere charge for the stationery required. He mentioned then that it would be necessary also that they should have offices. Yes, there would probably be some offices required and some office-rent to pay in addition; but I can tell the gentleman that there would be no necessity for eighteen, or twelve either, of these offices. I undertake to say more than that: that out of the number of officers who are disabled (paymasters) provision need not be made for probably more than four or five, because there are only four or five of these officers who could perform this service or whom the Paymaster General considers eligible to put on that duty.

Now, if these were lieutenant colonels it would be an addition of only \$750 for each of the four, or \$3,000 for the four, in addition to what is paid them now, while the four pension agents would cost \$16,000. The paymasters at present not only receive salaries for their time but they have also clerks. There would be perhaps some additional clerks necessary if this change was made; I have no doubt of that; but if any man can make me believe that it is worth more than 5 cents apiece to make up these vouchers, or that it should be 10 or 15 cents, which used to be 30 cents, and that the smaller sum is not a sufficient compensation, he can do better than I think he can.

I think it is plain on the face of it that so long as we utilize these officers we will save on the present basis eighteen times \$4,000, or \$72,000 a year. On the basis of the bill of the committee which we are now considering the saving would be twelve times \$4,000, or \$48,000 of salary. We replace all that without the cost of one single cent. Or, if we allow for four officers taken from the retired list, \$3,000, it would be a saving of \$45,000. It seems to me the objection of the gentleman from New York will not lie.

The House Naval Committee on Friday made a favorable report on House bill 6517, regulating the appointment of Asst. Naval Constructors, and Senate bill 1335, to settle the accounts of Paymaster John Bleeker. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to promote N. B. Clark a chief engineer on the retired list of the Navy.

BILLS ON THE SENATE CALENDAR.

The following were on the Senate calendar, April 24:

- S. 800, to amend Sec. 2426, Rev. Stat., in reference to persons in the naval service of the United States entitled to bounty land warrants.
- S. 641, concerning details from the Army.
- S. 660-2, to carry into effect the recommendations in the case of Commanders Sands, Sigabee and Glass. S. 1385, ditto; case of Captain Erben.
- S. 867, for the relief of the *Monitor's* officers and crew.
- S. 867, relating to Paymasters' clerks, U. S. A.
- S. 1140, for the relief of Lieut. Geo. W. Kingsbury.
- S. 76, to appoint Wm. P. Randall, a Lieutenant Commander, retired.
- S. 856, for the relief of A. H. Von Luettwitz (reported adversely).
- S. 858, to consolidate the Bureau of Military Justice and the J. A. Corps.
- S. 83, for the relief of John H. Walker.
- S. 54, for the relief of Wilbur F. Cogswell (reported adversely).
- S. 651, to restore Chas. Brewster to his former rank in the Army (reported adversely).
- S. 438, to authorize Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, U. S. A., to accept a pension under the Government of Columbia (reported adversely).
- S. 678, to extend the benefits of Sec. 4 of Army Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1865.
- S. 1431, for the relief of John W. Blake.
- S. 1300, to restore Tenebre Ten Eyck.
- S. 1670, to relieve the Fitz John Porter Court from the restrictions of the 8th Article of War.
- S. 1347, for relief of the sufferers by loss of steamer *J. Don Cameron*.
- S. 26, to confirm the status of John N. Quackenbush, U. S. N.
- S. 81, to confirm the title of Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Pope, U. S. A.
- S. 135, to correct the military record of Wickliffe Cooper, M. A. U. S. A.
- S. 1355, to settle the accounts of the late John V. Bleeker.
- S. 1430, to increase the efficiency of the Army.
- S. 2487, authorizing the retirement of Brevet Major-General Wm. W. Averell (passed the House).

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

April 23, 1884.

8th Regiment of Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Lester to be 1st Lieut., April 4, 1884, vice Pullman, who resigns his line commission only.

3d Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. George W. H. Stouch to be Capt., April 14, 1884, vice Parker, promoted to the 9th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Frederick Thies to be 1st Lieut., April 14, 1884, vice Stouch, promoted.

7th Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. William Quinton to be Capt., April 18, 1884, vice Rawn, promoted to the 24th Infantry.

2d Lieut. James B. Jackson to be 1st Lieut., April 18, 1884, vice Quinton, promoted.

9th Regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Daingerfield Parker, of the 3d Infantry, to be Major, April 14, 1884, vice Gentry, promoted to the 25th Infantry.

15th Regiment of Infantry.

Major Richard F. O'Bairne, of the 15th Infantry, to be Lieut. Col., April 18, 1884, vice Swaine, promoted to the 22d Infantry.

22d Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Peter T. Swaine, of the 15th Infantry, to be Col., April 18, 1884, vice Stanley, appointed Brig. Gen.

24th Regiment of Infantry.

Capt. C. Charles Rawn, of the 7th Infantry, to be Major, April 18, 1884, vice O'Bairne, promoted to the 15th Infantry.

25th Regiment of Infantry.

Major Wm. T. Gentry, of the 9th Infantry, to be Lieut. Col., April 14, 1884, vice Brotherton, relieved from active service.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

April 23, 1884.

Capt. John M. Bacon, of the 8th Cav., to be Major 7th Cav.

1st Lieut. Jerand A. Olmsted (regimental quartermaster), to be Capt. 9th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Granger Adams to be 1st Lieut. 5th Art.

1st Lieut. Gregory Barrett, Jr. (regimental quartermaster) to be Capt. 10th In

2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey to be Lieut. 21st Inf.

G. O. 32, H. Q. A., April 16, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

1. The Quartermaster's Dept. is authorized to furnish to each enlisted man of the Army who may be required to work on extra, daily, or fatigue duty one canvas suit in each year, as a part of his equipment.

For troops serving in the Depts. of Dakota, the Platte, and the Columbia, the suit will consist of one blouse, one pair of trousers, and one hood and one pair of mittens for winter wear. For all other troops the suit will consist of one blouse and one pair of trousers.

Nothing in the foregoing is intended to increase the money allowance of clothing to the soldier. The articles herein authorized to be furnished will be issued under the direction of the post commander, whose duty it shall be to see that the articles are not lost or sold. They are to be kept and applied by the soldier to their proper use as a working dress, and intended to save the regular uniform, and to be worn on fatigue duty and at labor when these articles are more suitable than the woolen dress.

The articles may be dropped from the returns of the officers to whom they shall have been transferred when they are furnished to the soldier, upon the certificate of the officer to that effect; but such articles shall continue to be held as public property until worn out or destroyed. In case it becomes necessary to furnish to any enlisted man more than one of the articles named above in any one year, the article so furnished shall be charged against the soldier's pay, provided, however, that in case the loss or destruction of any of said articles without fault or neglect on the part of the soldier to whom they have been entrusted, and the immediate commanding officer shall so certify in the matter of the loss, then the article or articles so lost or destroyed may be replaced without charge to the soldier.

This order shall take effect from and after the 1st day of July, 1884.

2. Paragraph 2725 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2725. *For general wear and on field service.*—A dark blue blouse of navy flannel, lined with gray lining flannel, according to pattern deposited in the Quartermaster General's Office.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 33, H. Q. A., April 17, 1884.

The 1st and 2d Regiments of Cavalry will exchange stations.

1. The headquarters and Troops B, D, F, C, G, H, and L, of the 1st Cavalry, will assemble at Fort Coeur d'Alene not later than June 15, and then march, with sufficient wagon transportation to carry camp equipment and a small quantity of rations and forage, to Fort Missoula, Montana Territory, where they will exchange transportation with seven Troops of the 2d Cavalry, whence they will be marched and distributed to their stations under directions of the commanding general, Division of the Missouri.

2. Troops A, M, I, and K, 1st Cavalry, will be assembled at convenient points on the Central Pacific Railroad, sent by rail to Helena, Montana Territory, and thence distributed by marching to stations under directions of the commanding general, Division of the Missouri.

3. The headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, and L, of the 2d Cavalry will assemble at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, not later than June 15, march to Fort Missoula, and being joined at that point by Troop B, 2d Cavalry, will exchange transportation with seven Troops of the 1st Cavalry and proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, from which point they will be distributed to stations by marching under directions of the commanding general, Division of the Pacific.

4. Troops C, M, A, and K, 2d Cavalry, will be marched to Helena, Montana Territory, and sent by rail to such points on the Central Pacific Railroad as the commanding general, Division of

the Pacific, may designate, to be distributed to stations under his direction.

5. Troop E, 1st Cavalry, Fort Boise, and Troop D, 2d Cavalry, Fort Ellis, will exchange stations by marching, exchanging wagon transportation at some convenient point near old Fort Hall; these troops will, so far as practicable, ship all authorized baggage by rail.

6. The commanding general, Division of the Missouri, will, prior to the commencement of this exchange, assign the 1st Cavalry to stations, and the commanding general, Division of the Pacific, will likewise assign the 2d Cavalry.

7. The columns moving between different points will be provided with necessary supplies at convenient stations on the contiguous railroads.

8. As far as practicable, all regimental, troop, and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail from initial points to the new stations of the different detachments of each regiment.

9. Further details will be arranged by the commanding general, Divisions of the Missouri and Pacific, due regard being paid to economy by as much as possible requiring troops to march, and by arranging, as far as practicable, the simultaneous arrival of columns at the points designated for the exchange of transportation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 34, H. Q. A., April 18, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1403 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1403. One copy of the proceedings of the board will accompany the inventory and inspection report which is transmitted, as a voucher, with the accounts and returns of the officer responsible for the property. Another copy of the proceedings of the board and of the inventory and inspection report will be filed with his retained papers. Whenever by the action of a board of survey a stoppage is to be made against an enlisted man for the loss, damage, or appropriation to his own use of public property, the convening authority will cause the commanding officer of the soldier's company to be promptly furnished a copy of the proceedings of the board, to enable that officer to charge the amount on the next muster and pay rolls of the company.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 35, H. Q. A., April 19, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 404 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

404. Company farriers, blacksmiths, and wagoners shall receive no extra pay except when detailed on extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department wholly disconnected with their companies; nor shall the detail of artificers on extra duty in the Quartermaster's or Subsistence Departments be permitted.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 36, H. Q. A., April 21, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 272 and 336 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

272. The duties of ordnance sergeants relate to the care of the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores at the post pertaining to the armament of the post and of its garrison, under the direction of the commanding officer. Should the garrison be withdrawn, the sergeant will remain at the station in charge of ordnance and ordnance stores and property, for which he will be directly responsible to the Chief of Ordnance, and of such other public property as is not in charge of some officer or agent of other departments; and for the latter he will account to the Chief of the Department to which it belongs, and be responsible for its safe keeping, and in accounting for it be governed by the regulations of the department concerned. If the means at his disposal be insufficient for the preservation of the property in his charge, he will report the circumstances to the Chief of the proper Staff Department. If the post evacuated be a fortified one for permanent defence, as far as regards the care and preservation of the post and property appertaining to the Engineer Department be under the immediate orders of the Chief of Engineers in charge of the work.

336. Unless otherwise specially ordered, military posts temporarily evacuated by troops and lands reserved for military use will be put in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, except in the case of fortified posts intended for permanent defence, when the post and the lands appertaining thereto will be in charge of the Engineer Department.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., April 22, 1884.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1884.
"Brigadier General David S. Stanley is, by direction of the President, assigned to the Department of Texas."
"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., April 23, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2428 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 21, of 1882, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

2428. Contract surgeons will be paid mileage for travel performed under orders during the period of contract according to the regulations governing mileage of officers. They will be paid mileage for actual travel from place of annulment of contract to place of making the same.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF THE EAST, March 15, 1884.

Publishes extracts from the records of Target practice of troops for the month of February, 1884, and in order to secure uniformity in the monthly "Report in Musketry" and "Record of Best Firing" gives explicit directions to be observed.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF TEXAS, April 10, 1884.

Directs that a target range, extending to 1,000 yards, will, if possible, be established at every post in the Dept., and that all enlisted men belonging to troops or companies, except the sick and general prisoners, will be required to go through the prescribed course of rifle practice, during the present target year. All officers of the said organizations will attend each regular practice, unless prevented by guard duty or sickness, and all regimental staff officers will be required to fire at the target. The extent of the instruction of the non-commissioned staff and band, in rifle practice, is left to the sound discretion of post commanders.

The order then recapitulates some of the very excellent instructions recently issued in the Dept. of Dakota, and concludes by saying: While Post Commanders will be held

strictly responsible for the proper instruction of their respective commands in rifle practice, (G. O. 2, these H. Q., 1883), they are not authorized to change the existing system provided by higher authority. It is their duty to cause this branch of military instruction to be conducted by their subordinates in accordance with existing regulations, orders and circulars; and to this end, and that all irregularities and neglects may be promptly corrected, they will exercise a vigilant supervision, not only in person, but also through their post supervisors of target practice.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, April 10, 1884.

During the temporary absence of Capt. F. D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Judge Advocate of the Dept., 2d Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., will take charge of and conduct the routine business of his office.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, having been assigned by the President to the command of the Dept. of Texas, will proceed at once to the H. Q. of that Dept., at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Leave of absence for one month and five days is granted Major James P. Martin, Asst. Adj. Gen. (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Absalom Baird, Asst. Insp. Gen., is detailed to inspect certain damaged clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand at the Philadelphia depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Pa. (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate, will proceed to Castine, Me., on public business (S. O. 76, April 19, D. East.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Major J. W. Scully, Q. M., will proceed to Greenwood Island, Miss., on public business, upon completion of which he will return to New Orleans, La. (S. O. 80, April 25, D. East.)

Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Ontario, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 78, April 23, D. East.)

The resignation by Capt. John W. Pullman, Asst. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lt. 8th Cav., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from April 4, 1884 (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Major Theodore J. Eckerson, Chief Q. M. and Disbursing Officer, District of Montana, Helena, M. T., to take effect on or about April 20, 1884 (S. O. 41, April 16, D. Dakota.)

A furlough for four months is granted Commissary Sergt. John Murphy, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 79, April 16, Dept. Mo.)

Commissary Sergt. August Kennerly will return to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., with permission to delay fifteen days en route (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, to take effect May 15, is granted Commissary Sergt. Henry T. Amesbury, Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Payments of troops, on muster of April 30, are assigned as follows: Major John P. Baker, Paym., Fort Leavenworth, the Leavenworth Military Prison, and Forts Riley and Hayes, Kas.; Major W. M. Maynard, Paym., Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, the recruiting parties at Saint Louis, and Forts Gibson, Sill, Reno and Supply, I. T., and Elliott, Tex.; Major William F. Tucker, Jr., Paym.; Fort Lyon and the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo.; Majors George F. Robinson and Wm. F. Tucker, Payms., will make all payments in the District of New Mexico, (not provided for above,) under the direction of the District Comdr. (S. O. 81, April 18, Dept. Mo.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington is relieved from further duty at Fort Clark, and will proceed to Fort Davis, Texas, and report for duty (S. O. 47, April 16, D. Texas.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one year on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Victor Blatt, Asst. Surg. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. Alonzo R. Chapin is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 83, April 15, D. Platte.)

A. A. Surg. Frank J. Ives is assigned to temporary duty at Dept. H. Q. (S. O. 83, April 15, D. Platte.)

Upon the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Hale, D. T., A. A. Surg. James B. Ferguson will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 41, April 16, D. Dakota.)

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect about May 5, is granted Capt. Joseph Y. Porter, Asst. Surg., Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 38, April 19, M. D. Mo.)

A furlough for four months is granted Hospital Steward James Martin, at Fort McIntosh, Texas (S. O. 46, April 14, D. Texas.)

Upon the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Hale, D. T., Hospital Steward Edward Jones will proceed to Camp Poplar River, M. T., and report for duty; and upon his arrival, Hospital Steward Daniel B. Miller will be relieved from duty at that post and in this Dept. (S. O. 41, April 16, D. Dakota.)

Hospital Steward Enos M. Jump is assigned to duty at Fort Huachuca (S. O. 28, April 11, D. Ariz.)

The following changes of stations of Hospital Stewards are ordered: Hospital Steward Waldemar F. Grosse to Fort Brady, Mich.; Hospital Steward Walter Newburn to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Hospital Steward D. Rogers to Newport Barracks, Ky., and Hospital Steward Robert E. Eskidson to Fort Ontario, N. Y. (S. O. 77, April 21, D. East.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain William H. Scott, having reported at these H. Q., is assigned to duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 36, April 14, Div. P.)

Chaplain David Wills, temporarily on duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., is assigned to duty at Fort Huachuca, A. T., to which post he will proceed June 2, 1884 (S. O. 36, April 14, Div. P.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. Thos. H. Handbury, Corps of Engrs., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report at once to the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Dept. (S. O. 33, April 23, Div. M.)

Lieut. Col. Orlando M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved from further duty in Washington City, and proceed

to Detroit, Mich., and take station at that place from May 1, 1884 (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Eric Bergland (then 1st lieutenant), Corps of Engineers, is extended one month (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

An April roster, showing the "rank, duties, and addresses of the officers of the Corps of Engineers," comes to hand this week.

Capt. Henry S. Taber, Corps of Engrs., Chief Engineer Officer, will proceed to Choteau Creek crossing, on the road from Fort Randall to Yankton, D. T., on public business (S. O. 39, April 12, D. Dakota.)

Ordnance Sergt. Peter E. Monaghan, Fort Lowell, will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo. T., and report for duty (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Hoyle, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 43, April 10, D. Columbia.)

Major G. G. Hunt is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on two cavalry horses (S. O. 43, April 10, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about May 15, 1884, is granted Capt. Edw. rd Hunter (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

2d Lieut. Francis G. Irwin is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service at Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 40, April 14, D. Dak.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on May 1, is granted 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson (S. O. 28, April 11, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, having reported, is assigned to duty at the Military Prison (S. O. 79, April 16, Dept. M.)

Major A. K. Arnold, in charge of the office of the A. A. I. G., will make an inspection of Forts Mojave and Apache, San Carlos, Forts Thomas, Grant, Bowie, Huachuca, Lowell and McDowell, Whipple Barracks, Whipple Depot and Fort Verde (S. O. 29, April 14, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury will return to his station, Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 34, April 9, Div. P.)

Corporal Samuel Goldsworthy, Troop L, has been promoted sergeant, and Wagoner Henry Hartman, Troop L, appointed corporal.

Private Gladwell, of the band, for getting drunk and destroying his saxophone, is obliged to take up his residence for two months in the post guardhouse of Fort Lowell.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

The C. O. Fort Meade will send, as early as the season permits, 1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum to select, locate, survey and mark the best route available for wagons from Fort Meade, D. T., to Dickinson (on the N. P. R. R.), D. T. (S. O. 40, April 14, D. Dak.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Thirty colored cavalry recruits will be forwarded to Fort Riley, Kas., for the 9th Cav. (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Major John I. Rodgers is appointed special inspector at Fort Stevens, Ore., on ordnance stores, and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, and commissary property (S. O. 42, April 9, D. Columbia.)

Lieut. Col. Alexander Piper is assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 43, April 12, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. constituted by S. O. 34, D. Cal., and Capt. C. P. Eakin is detailed member thereof (S. O. 43, April 12, D. Cal.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Before a General Court-martial which met at Washington Barracks, April 15, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art. Charge. Violation of the 38th Article of War. The specification alleged that "while on duty with Bat. H. 2d Art., he was found drunk at the monthly inspection of said battery at Washington Barracks, D. C., on the 31st day of March, 1884." He pleaded "Not Guilty," was found "Not Guilty" by the court, and acquitted, which finding was approved by the reviewing officer, Major-Gen. Hancock (G. C. M. O. 89, April 22, D. East.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph, Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 77, April 21, D. East.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

War Department, April 23, 1884.—During the absence of the Chief Signal Officer, Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., Acting Signal Officer, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer and perform his duties.—ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War. (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

In complying with S. O. 26, 1st Lieut. L. P. Brant will proceed via Ash Fork, A. T., and Albuquerque, N. M. (S. O. 28, April 11, D. Ariz.)

Capt. D. M. Scott, on being relieved at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. B. H. Cheever, 6th Cav., will proceed to join his company (S. O. 79, April 16, Dept. M.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

2d Lieut. William C. Butler is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service at Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 40, April 14, D. Dak.)

Private Evans E. Winters, Co. H, is transferred to the General Service Detachment at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 41, April 16, D. Dak.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Capt. E. P. Ewers will relieve Mr. W. S. Dyer, April 15, of his duties as Special Agent in charge of the Cheyenne Indians on the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers (S. O. 39, April 12, D. Dak.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Sergt. Henry Fritsch, Co. H, will proceed to Fort Douglas,

Utah, and report for duty as Hospital Steward of the 2d Class (S. O. 33, April 15, D. Platte.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

At a meeting of the enlisted men of Fort Mackinac, Mich., held April 12, 1884, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, together with a resolution asking for their publication in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Whereas, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to suddenly remove from our midst our commanding officer, Captain Edwin E. Sellers, 10th Infantry, Brevet Major, U. S. A., and
Whereas, We bow with submission to the Divine will; still, as soldiers, most of whom have been under his immediate command for years, we take this manner of bearing testimony to the many excellent qualities possessed by the deceased, under whom we all felt proud to serve and whom we all honored and respected. By his death the Army loses a faithful, meritorious, and distinguished officer, and his family a devoted husband and father. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the non-commissioned staff at the post and Companies C and D, 10th Infantry, condole with the family and relatives of the deceased and tender them our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

JOHN DEVLIN, 1st Sergt., Co. D, 10th Infantry, Chairman.
Committee—Frank Head, John W. Lambert, Charles J. Scallin, Patrick McCormick, A. G. Simmons, and August Burkart.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Leave of absence to Oct. 15, 1884, is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Geary, and his resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 15, 1884 (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 33, c. s., A. G. O., as relates to 1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin, is revoked (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, Fort Ontario, N. Y., will assume, in addition to his other duties thereto, those of Act. Asst. Quartermaster (S. O. 78, April 23, D. East.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler is relieved from duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., to take effect July 1, 1884, and will join his company (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Capt. John S. Wharton, A. D. C., will accompany the Major-General commanding the Division to Fort Monroe, Va., on public business (S. O. 16, April 21, Div. Atlantic.)

Private Mooney, who was injured by the boiler explosion in Fort Brown last week, died April 19 in great agony. When his clothing was removed at the hospital, after the accident, all his skin came off with the shirt.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. W. B. Maize, Fort Hayes, Kas. (S. O. 78, April 15, Dept. M.)

Private J. mes F. Baker, Co. D, is transferred to the regimental band (S. O. 80, April 17, Dept. M.)

Private John H. Osborne, Provost Guard, Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, is transferred to Co. A (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

The Kansas City Times says: The 20th Infantry band received an addition to its strength a couple of days ago. A fine boy was born to Bandleader Kunzel. The band is to be congratulated.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Capt. George H. Burton is appointed special inspector at Fort Klamath, Ore., on subsistence stores and commissary property (S. O. 42, April 9, D. Columbia.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

1st Lieuts. Oskaloosa M. Smith and John G. Ballance, now at Santa Fe, N. M., will report in person to Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, for duty as Aides-de-camp, and will accompany him to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1884, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Nichols (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Commissions, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 19, 1884.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel David H. Brotherton, 25th Infantry, April 14, 1884.

Major Edward Ball, 7th Cavalry, April 14, 1884.

CASUALTY.

Captain John W. Pullman, Assistant Quartermaster, resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, only, April 4, 1884.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Clark, Tex., April 18. Detail: Major B. F. Bernard, 8th Cav.; Capt. W. J. Lyster, 19th Inf.; Capt. L. T. Morris, E. G. Fochet, and O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Vernou, A. McC. Guard, C. O. Hewitt, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 46, April 14, D. Tex.)

At Fort Sill, I. T., April 21. Detail: Capt. J. N. Morgan, A. C. Markley, and B. M. Custer, and 1st Lieut. C. J. Green, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. S. Humphrey, 9th Cav.; and 2d A. A. Augur and 2d Lieut. C. N. Cluich, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William Black, 24th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 74, April 15, Dept. M.)

At Fort Apache, A. T., April 21. Detail: Capt. S. M. Whitte, H. M. Kendall, and H. P. Perrine, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Dodd, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. P. B. Egan, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. J. N. Glass, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. B. A. West, 6th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 28, April 11, D. Ariz.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., April 23. Detail: Capt. G. Philip M. Price and Carl F. Palfrey, 1st Lieut. James G. Warren, Edward Burr, and Lansing H. Beach, 2d Lieut. Graham D. Fitch, Eugene J. Spencer, George A. Zinn, and Henry E. Waterman, Corps of Engrs., and 2d Lieut. William O. Langditch, Corps of Engrs., Judge-Advocate (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., April 22. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Capt. J. G. Ramsay, and Henry G. Litchfield, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. J. M. Dickson, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. L. Clem, A. Q. M.; Capt. W. P. Vose and 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 76, April 19, D. East.)

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 23. Detail: Capt. John L. Tiernon and J. B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. W. W.

Gray, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, J. B. Estab, and C. W. Foster, and 2d Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 78 April 19, D. East.)

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., April 21. Detail: Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., and 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, R. Q. M., 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. George McCreery and W. E. Hopkins, Asst. Surgeons; 1st Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Mearns, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adj. 3d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 29 April 14, D. Ariz.)

At West Point, N. Y., April 28, for the trial of Privates Martin Campion and Abner Curry, Mil. Academy Detachment of Cavalry. Detail: 1st Lieut. Wallace Mott, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Crozier, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John B. Galloway, Jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William D. Dietz, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. David Price, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Luther S. Weiborn, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Ord. Dept., Judge-Advocate (S. O. April 22, H. Q. A.)

The journeys performed by the members of the G. C. M. at Fort Spokane, W. T., to their respective stations, are confirmed (S. O. 41, April 5, D. Columbia.)

ARMY BOARD.

The Board of Officers convened in S. O. 18, Div. M., will, in addition to the number of horses ordered to be bought by them inspect and purchase 101 cavalry horses and one artillery horse for the Dept. of Dakota; 54 cavalry horses for the Dept. of Missouri; 20 cavalry horses for the Dept. of Platte, and 70 cavalry horses and four artillery horses for the Dept. of Texas. The prices paid for the cavalry horses thus authorized shall not exceed \$140 each, and for artillery horses \$170 each. In addition to the points of purchase already designated, Chicago, Ill., is included. If it is found that the required number of horses cannot be procured at these several places, the Board, with the approval of the Division Commander, will visit such other points as may appear to afford better facilities for supply. Funds for the additional purchases will be transferred direct to Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., of the Board (S. O. 36, April 17, Div. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Valery Havard, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Gudwin, R. Q. M., 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, 19th Inf., will assemble at the San Antonio Depot, April 17, to report upon the damaged condition of five rubber pouches, and a lot of C, C. and G. E. (S. O. 47, April 16, D. Tex.)

COURT OF INQUIRY.

At Washington, D. C., May 5, to examine into the accusations against Brig.-Gen. David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. Army, contained in a letter addressed by A. E. Bateman to the Secretary of War, bearing date April 16, 1884. Detail: Major-Gen. John Pope, Brig.-Gen. C. O. Angur, Brig.-Gen. D. B. Sacket, Inspector-General, members, and Major R. N. Scott, 3d Art., Recorder (S. O. April 22, H. Q. A.)

Authority for Extra Duty Details.—The Secretary of War is of opinion that, under existing laws and regulations, the detailing of enlisted men of the line upon extra duty, and their payment accordingly, as provided by law, cannot be directly controlled by the Quartermaster General of Subsistence or the Quartermaster General in the appropriations for those departments the funds for payment are provided. But the Secretary of War decides that it is the duty of those officers to bring to his attention any apparent abuse of the authority of a commanding officer in making such details, causing needless expenditures, or a violation of regulations in regard to such details which may be seen in scrutinizing the accounts of a disbursing officer (Letter, April 3, from A. G. to Comdg. Gen., Dept. Dakota).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Dakota.—Arrangements are being made for a better wagon road between Dickinson and Fort Meade, and as soon as the season permits Lieut. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, will set out from Fort Meade with a party to locate, survey and mark the best route available between the points mentioned.

Department of the Missouri.—Recent advices from Santa Fe indicate trouble with Indians in Colorado, a ranch having been surrounded by Navajos and a fight with the settlers in progress.

The El Paso Times says: "One of the most enjoyable affairs ever transpiring in El Paso was the social party given at Fort Bliss, April 14, by the officers and their ladies. The ambulance, hacks and carriages conveyed the guests to and from the fort, and everybody was in the best of humor. Dancing began at an early hour and continued to a very early hour. The hospital was the place of amusement and was beautifully decorated with American flags and military arms. Delicious refreshments were served. If there are any persons who can entertain guests more pleasantly than the officers at Fort Bliss they have not been heard from for many a day. All pronounced it the most enjoyable affair in the history of El Paso."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

The Bachelor's hop is the present topic of discussion in our social circles, and it promises to be quite a grand affair. Schofield Hall has been beautifully decorated, and the managers have made all possible arrangements for the enjoyment and comfort of the guests. Mrs. Merritt is to assist the President of the Mess in receiving the guests. The Corps of Cadets had a small german on last Saturday evening, and are making arrangements for another the coming Saturday.

Orders relative to the treatment of the new cadets soon to appear are out. They are strong and to the point, and every effort will be made to break up even the very small quantity of hazing that has existed in the last few years. A little quiet chaffing is a boy's privilege, but insulting language and mental servitude should be made impossible, and Gen. Merritt will undoubtedly abolish it even if it should require the assistance of every officer on the post.

Good drills are going on at the various batteries, and the usual excellent showing of proficiency may be expected in the June drills.

Congressman Beach has introduced a bill to appropriate money for various new buildings at the post. They are already needed, and we trust that the bill will be passed.

Bramstortor, Irving's manager, and Col. Lieber visited the post on last Sunday.

Members of the 1st class are carefully looking over the lists of vacancies with a view to deciding on the most desirable vacancy. It is highly probable that some of them will be disappointed, though fortunately there are more than enough for all.

Assistant Bishop Potter is expected to hold confirmation

services at Highland Falls on Friday evening, and, as many of our good people are constant attendants at the services held in the Episcopal Church at the "Falls," his coming is anticipated with much pleasure.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL JONES, U. S. A., was here last week, and was much pleased with the condition of the post. Drills, parades, and target practice are in full blast. Every one feels refreshed after our glorious winter. Lieut. E. A. Millar, 3d Artillery, one of our most popular officers, left last week for the artillery school. It may be gratifying to the friends of Lieut. Millar to know that a committee of his battery (G), with Sergt. McGrath as chairman, presented him with one of Bent and Bush's presentation swords, of most elaborate workmanship. The battery regrets to lose him. Both officers and men are bracing up for a long summer.

THEATRICALS AT FORT LARAMIE.

The Dramatic Society composed of officers and ladies, under the able management of Capt. Coolidge, entertained the garrison on April 15th inst., presenting the charming one-act comedy, by S. T. Smith, entitled "A Happy Pair," followed by the comedy, in three acts, by J. E. Wylie, entitled "Snowed In."

Lieut. D. L. and Mrs. Howell personated Ferdinand and Constance Honeyton in "A Happy Pair," with much effect and ability. Mrs. Howell's acting elicited rounds of applause, and both were repeatedly encored. "Snowed In" was ably represented. Mrs. Coolidge as Mrs. Roseberry, Mrs. Worden as Kitty Roseberry and Lieut. Worden as Joe (not very strong in his intellect) showed themselves perfect in their roles.

The scenery was good and suitable, the lights sufficient and well arranged and managed, and indeed there was nothing in the whole representation to find fault with. The orchestra under the leadership of Mr. J. Watters, 7th Inf. Band, rendered some excellent selections during the evening. The post entertains the hope that the society will before long give another entertainment for such events consequent a stir in the little garrison, isolated from any city.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. SWAIN.

In the JOURNAL of last week the strange circumstances connected with the charges made against Judge Advocate General D. G. Swain were narrated, the record stopping with the letter of Mr. Bateman, withdrawing his allegations. A new phase is now given to the matter by the following letter to President Arthur from Secretary Lincoln, resulting in an order for a Board of Inquiry:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON (CITY, April 22, 1884.)

To the President:

Sir: On the 16th inst. Mr. A. E. Bateman, of this city, a member of the firm of Bateman and Co., bankers, addressed to me a letter, of which a copy is enclosed, in which he alleged that Gen. D. G. Swain, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, had committed a fraud upon said firm, the nature of which he described as follows:

Some two years ago the said D. G. Swain, having deposited the sum of \$5,000, received, upon his departure for the West, a simple due bill, at his request, to have in case an accident should befall him. This amount was checked out subsequent to that date by said D. G. Swain, for which we have a number of vouchers. After having drawn all the money out, and a settlement being made, he negotiated and transferred the due bill for the full amount with certain parties in this city.

Mr. Bateman further alleged that Gen. Swain "assisted to negotiate with this firm Army pay vouchers which he knew to be fraudulent and triplicates of outstanding accounts," and asked "that a Court martial be ordered for the trial of said D. G. Swain on charges preferred."

On the next day, and before any action was taken on the communication of Mr. Bateman, another communication from him was received by me in the following words:

The suit against our firm on the due bill mentioned in my charge of yesterday against Gen. D. G. Swain having been withdrawn and the difference between Gen. Swain and myself satisfactorily settled, I hereby withdraw the charges contained in my letter of April 16 against said Gen. D. G. Swain, he claiming they were made under a misapprehension of facts, which I concede.

On the next day these letters were by me referred to Gen. Swain by an endorsement upon the one first received, "for such remarks as he may desire to submit upon the allegations made in the within communication and for any application he may desire to make."

On the same day General Swain returned the papers with the following indorsement:

I had a bank account with Bateman and Co., and besides I loaned them \$5,000 at six per cent. interest for which they gave me an instrument reading:—"Due D. G. Swain or order five thousand dollars, value received."

BATEMAN AND CO."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1882."

This is a negotiable promissory note according to all the authorities on the subject, and was transferred in due course of business and payment demanded, but refused. Bateman and Co. claimed set-offs to the note, the correctness of which I denied. I endeavored to effect a settlement with them or refer the matter to an arbitrator, but without effect. The note was put in suit, but they now agree to refer the whole subject to an arbitrator, and with that view the suit has been withdrawn. The note (or due bill, as it is incorrectly termed), is now in the possession of Bright and Humphrey, the indorsees thereof.

In regard to the fraudulent pay vouchers the facts are as follows:—Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Morrow, at the time a member of General Sherman's staff, a comparative stranger to me at the time, came to my office in company with another officer and requested me to advance him several months' pay on his pay account. I told him I did not do that kind of business, but in a friendly way referred him to brokers in the city doing such business, and named Bateman and Co. with others. I may have given him a note of introduction to that firm. I did not know for some time afterward that Bateman and Co. had advanced money to Colonel Morrow on his pay accounts. It will be seen that I had no concern or interest in these pay accounts whatever, and all I did was the friendly act of introducing a brother officer to those who were in the habit of doing what I could not do for him. I have no knowledge of any other pay account transaction with Bateman and Co. The only request I have to make is that this statement may receive the same publicity that the within false accusation received.

Mr. Bateman thought it proper to give to the press a copy of his first letter on the day of its date, and the grave charges made by him against the Judge Advocate General were thus given a wide publicity. His object was apparently to enforce a pecuniary adjustment by means as offensive as possible, and his letter of the next day shows that notwithstanding the bitterness of his attack a satisfactory settlement was quickly made, one element of which was his formal withdrawal of his charges with a statement which seems carefully framed to avoid charging himself with having recklessly made false and libellous charges in his previous letter.

Mr. Bateman's business adventures are not entitled, under any circumstances, to the protection of the War Depart-

ment, but the integrity and uprightness of the officer of the Army who reports upon every Court martial proceeding, which it is the duty of the Secretary of War to submit to the President for his final action, is a matter of the deepest concern to the President and to every one of his military subordinates. The law requires that "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" shall be followed by a sentence of dismissal from the military service, and the President alone can mitigate the sentence. If there could be any distinction every consideration requires that more than any other officer of the Army the Judge Advocate General should be free beyond question from an imputation of such conduct.

It is a matter of deep regret to me, therefore, that when the Judge Advocate General was given an opportunity to comment upon the charges in question, he, in respect to the first charge, either was not able or did not see fit to make an explicit denial of its essential part, or to give in detail such facts and circumstances as would show the falsity of the charge. Instead of doing so, he has contented himself with a statement which contains nothing to which Mr. Bateman's allegations might not possibly be a truthful supplement.

So in respect to the second charge—assisting to negotiate Army pay vouchers with Bateman and Co., which Gen. Swain knew to be fraudulent, and triplicates of outstanding accounts—Gen. Swain's response fails to notice that the charge as made by Mr. Bateman refers not merely to a negotiation of Army pay accounts, but to a negotiation of pay accounts alleged to have been known to Gen. Swain as fraudulent, and to that element of the charge no allusion is made in his response. It is not overlooked that the final clause of the response—asking for its publication—refers to the accusations as false, but his specific answers to them are evidently intended to be found in what has gone before.

If there is no proof to sustain the charges made, or if the circumstances can be explained so as to remove every impression of improper conduct on the part of the officer in question, I am of the opinion that the welfare of the military service requires that the proper steps should be taken for his vindication. It is not a personal, but an official and public matter. He has not, in my view, recognized this necessity; and as he has not done so I am compelled to recommend to you the appointment of a Court of Inquiry to examine into the accusations above mentioned, and to report the facts developed by their investigation and give their opinion thereon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

Upon the receipt of the foregoing letter the President directed the issue of the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1884.

By direction of the President of the United States a Court of Inquiry is hereby appointed to examine into the accusations against Brig. Gen. David G. Swain, Judge Advocate General, United States Army, contained in a letter addressed by A. E. Bateman to the Secretary of War, bearing date April 16, 1884.

The court will make a full and thorough investigation of all matters embraced in the letter of Mr. Bateman, and will report the facts developed in its investigation and give an opinion thereon.

Detail for the court: Maj. Gen. John Pope, United States Army; Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Angur, United States Army; Brig. Gen. Delos B. Sacket, Inspector General United States Army; Maj. Robert N. Scott, 31 Regiment of Artillery, will act as Judge Advocate and recorder of the court. The court will meet in the City of Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1884.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City
Col. W. H. Shaffer, 1st Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry G. Wood, Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Adjutant General
Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G. (on leave).

DEPOTS:

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.
Lt. Col. N. W. Osborne, 6th Inf. Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.
Surg. A. A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Surg. C. R. Greenleaf, Med. Dpt.
Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg. Capt. C. E. Penney, 6th Inf.
Capt. G. H. Cook, 4th Regt. Capt. J. C. Merrill, A. Surg.
Maj. D. Parker, 8th Inf. Capt. Charles A. Booth, Q. M. D.
1st Lt. M. Leiby, 18th Inf. Capt. M. Carter, 5th Inf.
Lt. E. L. Bailey, 4th Inf. Lt. J. A. Payne, 19th Inf.
Lt. J. McE. Hyde, 8th Inf. Lt. C. M. DeLany, 15th Inf.
Depot Adj. 1st Lt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf.
Lt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf. Lt. F. Taylor, 14th Inf.
On Temporary Duty. 2d Lt. G. L. Converse, 3d Cav.
2d Lt. W. H. Wheeler, 11th Inf.

RECRUITING:

Albany, N. Y., 513 Broadway. Capt. W. Mill, 2d Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. W. Fletcher, 20th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. C. Benson, 25th Infantry.
Charlotte, N. C. Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. C. W. Miler, 22d Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th St. Capt. W. H. Penney, 9th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. W. M. Van Horn, 7th Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa., 443 Market st. Capt. E. Pollock, 9th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 36 North Delaware st. Capt. T. S. Kirtland, 7th Inf.
Louisville, Ky., 439 J. ferson st. Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.
New York City, 109 West st. Capt. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf.
N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. Geo. M. Randall, 23d Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1628 Market st. Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 285 Penn ave. Capt. T. E. Rose, 16th Infantry.
Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st. Capt. G. M. Bascom, 13th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. Lewis Johnson, 14th Inf.
Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse Block. Lt. J. Brennan, 17th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1216 F street. 1st Lt. W. N. Baird, 6th Civ.
RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS for the Marine Corps, U. S. Navy, New York: South St., corner Maiden Lane; Major Charles Heywood, M. C., in charge.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.

DEPOTS.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., Commanding.
Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Ordnance Officer.
Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.
Surgeon U. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, Depot Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.
1st Lieut. H. W. Spore, 8 Cav., comdg. Co. D of 1st. & Col'd Det
Lieut. J. E. Kerr, 8 Cav., comdg. Co. C of Instruction, and Post Adjutant and A. C. S.
1st Lt. H. H. Bellas, 4th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Inst.
Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., comdg. Co. B of Instruction.

RENDZVOUS.

New York City, 174 Hudson st. Capt. Geo. F. Price, 5th Cav
New York City, 56 West st., cor. Rector. Capt. E. D. Dimmick, 3rd Cav
Baltimore, Md., 87 S. Sharp st. Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market st. 1st Lt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodbridge st. Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav
Chicago, Ill., 18 S. Clark st. 1st Lt. G. C. Duane, 24th Cav
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st. Capt. C. D. Viole, 10th Cav
Rochester, N. Y., 115 Walbridge Block, State st. 1st Lieut. J. W. Martin, 4th Cav

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The table of stations of the several companies of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 19, page 777.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Key West April 17, and sailed from there April 23, as reported by telegraph.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, April 12, having left Kingston, Jamaica, April 3, and arrived at Porto Prince on the 5th, where the American Minister was landed. Left Porto Prince, April 7, and arrived at Cape Haytien the 8th, and sailed on the 10th. Was to leave for St. Thomas April 14.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Address, Key West, Fla. At Matanzas, April 15.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Arrived at Key West, Fla., April 4.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Address, care of U. S. Consul, Aspinwall, U. S. C. At Matanzas April 15.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Arrived at Key West, Fla., April 22.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. At Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, March 16.

NIPAGO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Beely. At Montevideo, March 10.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. A cable announces her arrival at Smyrna, April 20, 1894.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL reports her previous movements as follows: Left Messina March 11, and arrived at Alexandria (fourth time), on the 15th, having had a very pleasant passage. Found the *Kearsarge* in port. Also British war vessels, *Invincible*, *Monarch*, *Condor* and *Hellcow*, the latter flying the flag of Vice-Adm. Lord John Hay, K. C. B. The usual courtesies were exchanged with the British and Egyptian authorities, and a number of officers visited Cairo, where Admiral Baldwin had an audience with the Khedive, and was entertained at dinner by Mr. Geo. P. Pomeroy, U. S. Agent and Consul General. On the 26th Mr. Pomeroy visited the ship officially, as did Osman Pasha, Governor of Alexandria. Judge Victor C. Barringer, of the Court of Appeal, Mixed Tribunal, a citizen of North Carolina, extended the hospitalities of his artistic home to the officers, all of whom were also invited to a great Jewish wedding, between members of the Pina and Aghion families, which was the principal social event of the season. The *Lancaster* was to sail March 29 for Joppa, Beyrout and Smyrna, to remain about ten days at each place. She sailed from Beyrout April 16.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. On a cruise to Tunis, Tripoli, and Candia, at last accounts.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. A cable announces her arrival at Smyrna, April 20, 1894.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL reports her previous movements as follows: Left Palermo Feb. 23, and arrived at Alexandria March 5, where she remained until March 23, sailing thence for Port Said, to coal, en route to Joppa and ports of the Levant. Arrived at Larnica, April 16, from Beyrout, en route to Smyrna.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Uphur.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska. Address same.

HARTFORD, 3d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter. Mail address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal. Upon leaving the Navy-yard, Mare Island, the *Hartford* will proceed along the Mexican and Central American Coast, as far as Panama, touching at as many ports as practicable.

INOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Valparaiso Feb. 29. Capt. Yates Sterling was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of May 1, relieving Comdr. Sands.

LAKEWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, March 12. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Dickens. Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

PENSADELA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. En route for the U. S. Expects to reach Hampton Roads, Va., during the month of May next. Left Cape Town March 7, and arrived at St. Helena March 21. Left there March 23, and arrived at Barbadoes April 23.

WAOSHUETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Arrived at Valparaiso March 13. Will return to Callao in June. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

SHELANDOAN, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Montevideo, Uruguay, March 3, 1894, having left Porto Praya Feb. 5. Expected to leave for Valparaiso about the 25th of March.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Shanghai, China, Feb. 29, from Nagasaki.

ENTREPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Chefoo, Feb. 23, and after a stay of a few days would go to Shanghai.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Canton, China, Feb. 23. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Percival F. Harrington. At Nagasaki, Japan, Feb. 19, 1894, en route for Corea.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Amoy, Feb. 25, and would touch at Swatow and Hong Kong on her way to Canton.

OSSEPIE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Steam was gotten up on April 18, and her engines started ahead, so as to test the condenser. Everything worked satisfactorily, and the work done on the condenser seemed to make it as strong as ever. Will probably be ready to sail April 24.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gidden. At Tientsin, China.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route for the U. S. A cable announces her arrival at Singapore, April 18, 1894.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Reported by cable at Singapore, April 20, 1894.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commo. Stephen B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. At Point a Pitre, Guadeloupe, March 24. Would probably leave March 26, for a two weeks' cruise, and thence to Basseterre and St. Christopher.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunery ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 26, on a cruise to the West Indies.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Between April 3 and May 1. Letters must be addressed to the care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After May 1 the ship's address will be at Newport, R. I. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, April 1. All well.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, ———— At Washington, D. C.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory. Commanding. Left New York Navy-yard, April 24, for the Arctic regions.

The following is a list of her officers: Lieut. W. H. Emory, commander; Lieut. F. H. Crosby, executive; Lieut. John C. Colwell, navigator; Lieut. N. R. Usher, Ensign L. K. Reynolds, Passed Asst. Surg. H. E. Ames and Chief Engr. John Lowe. Ice Pilot—Capt. Ash.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, ———— At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Valparaiso, April 16—to sail in a week for Callao.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles J. Train, commanding temporarily. At Newport, R. I.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At La Union March 25.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At Dock foot of 23d Street, East River, New York.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. At Washington, D. C., at last accounts.

THEETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. At the Navy-yard, New York.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Robert Boyd. Receiving ship, New York.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McKitchie. At Navy-yard, Norfolk.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, *Catekill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahepac*, *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comd D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The orders relieving Commander Evans from lighthouse duty have not been revoked, and Secretary Chandler says there is no chance of their being revoked, that he is aware of.

The British steamship *Oregon*, of the Guion line, has just beaten all previous records of fast steaming across the Atlantic. She left Queenstown on Sunday, April 13, 1894, at noon sharp, and arrived off Sandy Hook, N. J., on Saturday evening, April 19, at fifteen minutes past six o'clock, thus making the run in six days, ten hours and eight minutes, actual time. This beats the fastest time ever made, which was that of the *Alaska*, of the same line—six days, twenty-one hours and forty minutes. The following are the fastest records, in actual time, made by the steamships of the different lines running between Queenstown and the United States: Guion line—*Oregon*, 6d. 10h. 30m.; *Alaska*, 6d. 21h. 40m.; *Arizona*, 7d. 8h. 34m. Cunard line—*Servia*, 7d. 55m. Anchor line, all its vessels—Average time, 7d. 4h. White Star line—*Britannic*, 7d. 7h. 11m. Inman line—*City of Berlin*, 8d. National line—*Spain*, 8d. 22h.

The San Francisco Argonaut says: There is great uneasiness at Mare Island concerning the new chaplain, John S. Wallace, Episcopal, just ordered to that post. In rank he is second of his corps on the active list. He ranks as a captain in the Navy, and is senior to every officer in the yard but the commodore. In the plan of the yard the houses for officers' residences were regularly assigned to the different grades of the line and staff. The one which, by etiquette, should go to the new chaplain is at present occupied; but the officer occupying it would, of course, be forced to move out if the chaplain insisted. This would possibly end in a succession of changes. The officers' wives are living in a daily hope that the chaplain will be sufficiently Christian to waive his rights and rest content with the house recently occupied by Lieut.-Comdr. Brice.

The Naval Academy Cemetery was selected by two pugilistic undergraduates of Annapolis, last Saturday night, as the place to settle their little difficulty. One of the combatants breaking his thumb, the proceedings abruptly terminated.

The U. S. tug *Triana*, attached to the Torpedo Station, left Newport, R. I., April 23 for New York in command of Lieut. T. C. McLean. She will bring to the Torpedo Station gun cotton brought to New York by the *Alert* from England. It will be used for torpedoes now being made here for the Greely relief expedition, as the new gun cotton manufac-

tory at the Torpedo Station could not turn out the necessary amount in season.

ADVICES from Annapolis, Md., of April 22, state that while the U. S. steamer *Standish* was out in the Chesapeake Bay exercising the cadets in gunnery practice on the above date the air pump became disabled and the steamer was compelled to lay at anchor until repairs could be made.

The steamship *Harro*, with coals for the vessels of the Greely relief expedition, arrived at New York April 18.

A NAVAL Court-martial met at Norfolk April 22 for the trial of Lieut. W. J. Moore, who was navigator of the *Ossipee* at the time she grounded near the Capes of the Chesapeake. We understand that it is not likely that any of the officers of the *Ossipee*, in addition to Lieut. Moore, will be court-martialled for running the *Ossipee* aground. At least that is not the intention at present.

LIEUT. Commander B. H. McCalla, senior member, and Lieuts. Wm. H. Reade and T. B. M. Mason, members of a board, were present April 21 at Philadelphia, Pa., at an exhibition of signal slide lights.

The practice ship *Dale* has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready to go to Annapolis. The tug *Speedwell* will tow her there and return to Norfolk, Va.

The tug *Nina* was put into dock at New York on April 18. It is said by those who are presumed to be well informed that the report to be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by Lieuts. Harber and Schenute, will commend the course taken by Melville and Danenhower, in the search for the De Long party.

THE House on Monday passed a bill providing for a bureau of navigation in the Treasury Department with a commissioner at its head. The only additional expense is the salary of the commissioner. The work which the bureau will do has heretofore been distributed through the several divisions of the Treasury, and this present bill consolidates this work under one officer. The bill was drawn for the purpose of rendering service to navigation interests by having the business of the Treasury with this bureau of commerce conducted with greater system and efficiency.

THE need of an instrument whereby the height of a star can be obtained when the horizon is rendered invisible by mist has been long felt in the Navy; but a new apparatus, devised by M. Renouf, and brought before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Mouchez, promises to supply the want. M. Renouf's device has been tried during a voyage to America on one of the Atlantic mail steamers, and all the observations were obtained with an error less than 4 min. M. Mouchez has also tried the instrument and found the error not to exceed 2 min. to 3 min. beyond the mean. The apparatus will be equally valuable in long journeys inland, and very useful to explorers. It will readily give the observations required without the trouble of an artificial horizon or an oil bath. It will also be available for taking the sun's altitude in tropical countries where the angle is great. M. Mouchez has termed the new instrument, which is made by M. Hurlmann, an "automatic level circle." We may add that an instrument giving in the same lunette the images of two stars at the moment when they have the same height, and permitting the observer to determine by a single observation the sidereal time at the place, the latitude, and east and west line, has also been brought before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Ch. Rouget.

AFTER debating the Naval Appropriation bill, the Senate closed its doors to discuss the Congo question, and the result of the executive session was the passage of a resolution recognizing the International African Association as the political power controlling the Congo country. This action puts the United States in line with Belgium, Holland and France in vigorously protesting against the Anglo-Portuguese monopoly of the fertile region of the Congo.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 19.—Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, to the Navy Yard, Washington, April 21.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Craig, to examination for promotion.

APRIL 21.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles T. Hibbert, to duty on board the ironclads at City Point, Va.

APRIL 23.—Lieutenant Frederick H. Paine, to such duty as may be assigned him on the Pacific Station, per steamer of 10th May next.

APRIL 24.—Naval Cadet E. A. Anderson, to examination at Annapolis, Md., for final graduation.

DETACHED.

APRIL 19.—Medical Inspector Henry O. Nelson, from the Navy Yard, Washington, April 24, and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Constructor William H. Varney, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to report to the Chief Bureau of Construction and Repairs for special duty.

APRIL 21.—Surgeon John C. Wise, from the training ship New Hampshire, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. Aulick, from duty on board the ironclads at City Point, Va., and ordered to the training ship New Hampshire.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Dixon, from the Hartford, and ordered to the coast survey steamer *Hassler*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. H. Terrill, from the coast survey steamer *Hassler*, and ordered to the Hartford.

APRIL 22.—Commander George W. Coffin, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *Alert* (Greely Relief Expedition).

Lieutenant Commander Caspar F. Goodrich, from the *Alert*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Charles J. Badger, from special duty at New York, and ordered as Executive of the *Alert* (Greely Relief Expedition).

Lieutenant Henry J. Hunt (junior grade), from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Alert* (Greely Relief Expedition).

Ensign Charles S. McClain, from duty at the Smithsonian Institution, and ordered to the *Alert* (Greely Relief Expedition).

Ensign Washington I. Chambers, from duty in the Navy Department, and ordered to the *Alert* (Greely Relief Expedition).

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis S. Nash, from special duty at the Laboratory, New York, and ordered to the *Alert* (Greely Relief Expedition).

Passed Assistant Engineer William H. Nauman, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Alert* (Greely Relief Expedition).

Passed Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, from duty under the Advisory Board at Pittsburg, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 23.—Captain Robert F. Bradford has been ordered to transfer the command of the Navy Yard, Pensacola, to Lieutenant William C. Gibson, April 30, to regard himself detached from that yard and waiting orders.

Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, from the command of the *Alarm*, and ordered to such duty as may be assigned him on the Pacific Station, per steamer May 10 m. xt.

April 24.—Ensign Albert A. Ackerman, from duty at the Smithsonian Institution, and ordered to the *Alert* (Greely Relief Expedition).

April 25.—Ensign J. H. Oliver, from special duty at Artillery School, and ordered to duty on the Pacific Station.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Edward F. Qualtrough, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 24, 1883.

Surgeon Walter K. Scofield, to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from November 21, 1883.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant Commander O. W. Farenholt, and to continue on present duties.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Shipmaker Stephen Seaman from April 22, 1884.

Lieutenant Julius O. Freeman (junior grade), Medical Inspector Henry O. Nelson, Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel W. Battle and Boatsteward Joseph McDonald.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commodore Albert G. Clary (retired list), at present at San Miguel, Azores, has been extended one year with permission to remain abroad.

RESIGNED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis H. Terrill, to take effect April 24, 1884.

Lieutenant W. McC. Little will be ordered before the Rotating Board.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending April 23, 1884:

William John Brown, Marine, April 13, at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Alexander J. Nolan, 3d Class Apprentice, April 14, U. S. S. *New Hampshire*, Newport.

Eli Maston, Or. Landsman, April 11, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain Robert L. Meade was detached April 19 from duty at the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SEARCH FOR LIEUTENANT GREELY.

The final orders of Secretary Chandler to Commander Schley have now been issued, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 21, 1884.

Commander Winfield S. Schley, U. S. Navy, Commanding the *Greely Relief Expedition*:

Sir: The *Thetis*, *Bear*, and *Alert*, the ships of the Greely Relief Expedition of 1884, being ready, you are ordered to take command of them, and proceed to the coast of Greenland, or further north, if necessary, and, if possible, to find and rescue or ascertain the fate of Lieut. A. W. Greely and his comrades.

All the officers and men under your command are hereby enjoined to perform any duty, on sea or land, to which you may order them.

No detailed instructions will be given you.

Full confidence is felt that you have both the capacity and the courage, guided by discretion, necessary to do all that can be required of you by the Department or the nation for the rescue of our imperiled countrymen.

With earnest wishes and high hopes for your success and safe return, I am, very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

The steamship *Alert*, the gift of the British Government to the United States, which is to form part of the Greely Relief Expedition, arrived at New York, April 23, 1884, after a rough voyage. She left Greenwich on the 29th of March, under command of Lieutenant Commander Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., who was detached from the flagship *Lancaster*, of the European fleet, for that purpose. Capt. Goodrich had with him a selected English crew, and at Ellis Island landed a large quantity of gun cotton. Then the steamer proceeded to the Navy Yard, and the English crew were paid off at once. Commander Goodrich is quoted as being well pleased with the vessel. "I consider her a very strong ship," he said, "and our run over gave her a very severe trial. The weather was of the worst description, and at no time were we able to make any use of our sails. It was wet and cold continually, and everybody on board took it in good part, and did duty manfully. It was impossible to make rapid time under such circumstances, but we did as well as we could, for we knew that there was an anxiety to get the ship into the hands of the Navy Yard authorities here."

The log of the boat testified to the rough weather met. The first gale met the ship on March 31, with heavy driving rain. The *Alert* soon rolled heavily in a three days' storm. Afterwards the night of April 7 was memorable for those on board. Nobody slept, and the engines were stopped again and again. The rain came down in torrents, but everyone kept on deck, ready for service. The ship's head was turned to the southward to escape the heavy easterly swell. This sort of weather ran up to the 13th, and from that date until port was reached there was no hard weather to speak of.

According to a description in the *Herald*, from which the foregoing is condensed, the *Alert* was built in the Pembroke Royal Navy Dockyard, in 1856, as a five gun steam sloop of war. She is built of wood, 179 feet long over all, 160 feet on water line, 32½ feet beam, and 15 feet draught at 1,240 tons displacement. She is 751 tons old measurement and 1,045 tons registered. She is bark rigged and spreads a great deal of canvas. She was selected as one of the vessels of the British Arctic expedition of 1875, under the command of Capt. Sir George Nares, and preparatory to sailing was thoroughly rebuilt and strengthened. Many round timbers of extra strength were put in, and a plank sheathing nine inches thick at the water line was put on.

Five bulkheads were built in her, dividing the hold into six watertight compartments. An extra waterway was fitted inside on her lower deck beams, 18 by 10, and

her beams outside were sheathed with iron plates one inch thick. Her original engines, boilers, etc., were taken out and those in the new sloop of war (*Cygnet*, built by Hawthorn, of Newcastle on-Tyne, were taken out and set up in the *Alert*. Her engines are 360 indicated horse power (sixty nominal), of the compound surface condensing type, and burn about 247 pounds of coal per horse power per hour. Her boiler has sufficient heating surface to run up to 500 horse power if needed. She has a Griffith's screw propeller that can be unshipped and hoisted on the upper deck through a well by means of iron sheer legs and a steam crab amidships, when in among the ice, and her screwshaft, being telescopic at both ends, can be withdrawn. She has extra pumping engines arranged that can pump from any one or from all of her compartments; having both her engines and boilers placed in the middle of her length, her cabin accommodations are ample. There is a commodious wardroom, while the six officers' cabins are each furnished with "nests" of drawers, which can be transformed into a bed by placing a mattress on top and a longitudinal sideboard along them. The main cabin is lighted by circular skylights; in the deck rooms by prismatic glass deadlights. Inside, behind her ceiling, was placed a thick felting of cloth called "fearnaught," to keep the cold out.

The galley pipe from below passes up through the main deck in a metal basin, in which water can be condensed from snow when in the high latitudes. She made 7.98 knots on her trial trip, before being placed in commission under Capt. Nares, with 63 pounds pressure and 123 revolutions of the engine. She is now in very much the same condition as when she started on the Nares expedition, and those who admire her recall the severe test of her strength made when "nipped" by the ice in Robeson Channel, near Cape Beechy, on Aug. 8, 1876, and raised three feet bodily by the tremendous lateral pressure, no signs of strain were visible—her cabin doors opening and closing the same as usual.

On her arrival at the Brooklyn Navy-yard a number of mechanics were set to work on her at once, making a number of changes and improvements prescribed by those in charge of the expedition. The drawings received at the Navy Department indicate the completeness of her outfit and accommodations for the service she is to be used for, and it will only take a few days to prepare her for her voyage.

The *Bear*, of the Greely Relief Expedition, sailed on Thursday amid much enthusiasm and many God-speeds. All of Wednesday afternoon there was a crowd at the Navy-yard. A committee of the American Yacht Club visited the *Bear* on Wednesday and presented Lieutenant Emory with a set of colors and the club flag. The officers of the *Thetis* are not living aboard of her as yet, but have established an office in one corner of the Equipment Building. The engines of the *Thetis* were tried on Friday, under the supervision of Chief Engineer Melville, who then left for Washington to give his testimony before the *Jeannette* Court of Inquiry.

CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

We gather the following facts concerning the cruise of the *Brooklyn* from the number of the *Eagle* dated at the Port of Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, March 13, 1884, and the previous number, dated at St. Augustine Bay, Madagascar, Feb. 20, 1884. The *Brooklyn* remained at anchor off Mozambique until February 6, when she proceeded to Mourondave, Madagascar. Mozambique has few attractions, and after a stroll over the fort, through the narrow streets of the Banyan quarter, and down the main avenue to the lower end of the island, there was but little else to see. The officers were cordially welcomed by Mr. Cassidy and those connected with the telegraph cable station; they have a lawn tennis court, which afforded pleasant diversion. Mr. Auguste Brun, the French Consul, was also very hospitable. February 8, the British steamer *Jaga* arrived from Zanzibar with mail from New York to December 20, kindly forwarded by Mr. F. W. Cheney, the U. S. Consul at Zanzibar.

The passage to Mourondave was made without incident. Arrived at Andakabe February 8. Immediately after anchoring saluted the Madagascar flag with twenty one guns, and in the afternoon received visits from the Hova Governor, Rakoto, 10th honor, and Mr. Stanwood, the U. S. Consular Agent, who were saluted with seven and five guns respectively. Andakabe is a small Sakalava village of grass huts, two Americans, Mr. Stanwood and A. Goves, agent of Geo. Bopes, of Boston, and Mr. Leo Samat, being the only foreigners. The latter handsomely entertained a party of officers at his plantation. February 12 the Governor arranged for an official welcome to the town, with a peculiar Hova ceremony. Lieut. Phelps and Ensign Ripley, of the personal staff, and Lieut. Beehler were sent to represent the Commander-in-Chief and Captain Weaver. They landed through the surf and went to the consulate, where they awaited the Governor and his people. The first appearing of the natives was heralded by the beating of a drum, when a long line filed into the court yard, preceded by two fine bullocks. Each man carried something, either a duck, goose, turkey or a bag of rice, and four men with a ram, and all sat down in the yard to await the presentation. After an exchange of courtesies, in which the officers severally replied to a speech of welcome by the Governor, the bullocks had their throats cut and their carcasses were then cut up and the whole lot of presents, consisting of two bullocks, one ram, two turkeys, two geese, twelve ducks, eight bags of rice, were sent off to the ship. These were divided among the officers and crew, and all had abundance. All Americans who have visited Madagascar have been received as the most favored of nations. When the news of the death of President Garfield reached the late Queen Ranavalona II, she and her whole court went into mourning for eight days. No Queen of the country had ever gone into mourning before. The officers of the palace and dignitaries of the kingdom remonstrated with her for this conduct, as contrary to the customs of the country, but she replied that she considered the Americans her best and truest friends. When the *Brooklyn* arrived at Hova officers basted from the interior to Andakabe to present the compliments of the Queen and Prime Minister. They were received by the Commander in Chief, Captain Weaver, and all the officers in full dress uniform, and shown the greatest attention. There was a dress parade of the battalion and an exhibition of the silent drill by the marines, and a salute of thirteen guns. In the afternoon there was another presentation of the fruits of the land on shore, speeches were made as before and a Sakalava spear combat arranged for the officers.

The *Brooklyn* left February 16, and arrived off Sandy Island, St. Augustine's Bay, Sunday, the 17th, without special incident. There she remained at anchor until 5.15 A. M. on Feb. 21, when she proceeded to Tullear, arriving at 10 A. M., the distance being only 27 miles; found the charts in error in regard to the extent and location of the reefs in this vicinity, and was obliged to feel her way along with caution. The next day being Washington's birthday was celebrated by dressing ship with masthead flags and firing the national salute of 21 guns at noon. Sunday, February 24, the Rev. L. Roatvig came on board and attended divine service, and preached in Norwegian to his countrymen on board this ship, of whom there are quite a number. The Norwegian Lutheran missionaries have been engaged in Madagascar since 1867, and have converted about 38,000 among the Betzileue. Mr. Roatvig won esteem and admiration for his devotion to these benighted savages, especially brought to notice by his kind care of a poor Sakalava, whose arm Dr. Steele, of this ship, amputated, out of charity, in order to save his life.

Monday, February 25, the Commander in Chief made his semi-annual inspection of the *Brooklyn* which was followed by dress parade and drill in artillery and infantry tactics and in naval tactics under arms. All hands were also exercised at general quarters, forequarters and as boarders and riflemen, and the time required for the different evolutions noted by the staff. After the general exercises separate gun's crews were exercised in detail and individual members of the crews examined as to their personal knowledge about the guns, their ranges, charges, mode of sighting, and other details. It was oppressively hot, but everyone tried to do his best, and the inspection was very satisfactory.

March 3, had target practice, with the starboard broadside battery at regulation target at from 1100 to 1200 yards. The practice was good and though the firing was to seaward it badly frightened the natives, who were very much alarmed at the presence of the *Brooklyn*, which was supposed to have come to inquire into an outrage inflicted on American gold hunters at Sakalava. Ten shots were fired from the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and all the divisions exercised at target practice with rifles. At 6.10 A. M. March 5, got underway and proceeded across the Mozambique channel to Port Elizabeth. Arriving at Port Elizabeth at 2.20 P. M. March 11.

The Madagascar cruise, adds the *Eagle*, "has been most successfully finished. It has been very hard work and attended with many discomforts, especially in the difficulty of obtaining fresh provisions. Four months have elapsed since we left Cape Town, in which time we have spent fifty-four days at sea and sailed a distance of 7,520 miles. We called at ten different ports, which we entered without taking a pilot in any case, though all required careful navigation, and some were very narrow and difficult. Pilots offered their services at Zanzibar and Mozambique, but they were declined. The health of the ship has been excellent, and we are thankful to have made the cruise without having had any accident."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Capt. J. C. Mitchell, of the Revenue steamer *Gallatin*, informs the Treasury Department of the successful search by his vessel for the American schooner *Rocket* and *Maud*, dismasted at sea on the 10th ultimo. Several days were spent in the search, during which time over 1,500 miles were cruised. The disabled schooner was found April 17, and brought in tow by the *Gallatin* to Boston.

The *Woodbury* is in the dry dock at Portland receiving repairs. The *Colfax* is at Wilmington overhauling, preparatory to painting. She will be in fine condition when again ready for duty.

The *Boutwell*, stationed at Savannah, is still detained at Key West, and is actively engaged in patrol duty in those waters. 1st Lieut. Robert Barlow is at Key West, having left the *Dix* on sick leave. 1st Lieut. Smythe has been ordered to fill the vacancy, and will no doubt find the climate far more congenial than the cold, rugged latitudes of Maine.

2d Lieut. John Howison, late of the revenue marine school-ship *S. P. Chase*, has been detached from that vessel and ordered to join the *Corwin* at San Francisco. Lieut. Howison left New Bedford April 15. Lieut. Howison is to be congratulated on the opportunities that will be afforded him during the next three and four years for studying the peculiarities and customs of the natives in the far North, Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, and the frozen Arctic Zone afford ample scope for the exercise of a studious and philosophical nature, which the Lieutenant no doubt will improve.

Lieut. W. H. Cushing has joined the *S. P. Chase*.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

The Naval Academy practice drills, last week, were by classes and divisions, the exercises consisting principally of target practice. The first and second classes had great-guns' practice on the United States steamer *Standish* every afternoon, the second class target practice with Gatling and Hotchkiss machine guns; the third class target instruction with small arms, and the fourth class boat drills and seamanship. The drills so far have been merely practice exercises preparatory to battalion drills later.

Three naval cadets of the class of 1882 have reported for final examination.

INSPECTION OF MARINE BARRACKS.

The Marine Barracks and the command at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., commanded by Captain J. H. Higbee, were inspected by Major A. W. Nicholson, the adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, last Monday, April 21, and were found to be in excellent condition. Since the previous inspection the barracks have been made more comfortable, and the rooms more elaborately decorated; indeed, these are the only barracks now known to us, in which all the rooms are frescoed, and the work is entirely that of two of the enlisted men of the command.

The bill of fare is excellent and it strikes us as showing exceedingly good management that the commanding officers can furnish it, when we consider that the contract price for 100 rations is but \$14.99.

DAILY BILL OF FARE.

Monday—Breakfast: Meat hash, coffee, milk and bread; Dinner: Bacon, bean soup, and mashed turnips; Supper: Meat hash, coffee and bread.

Tuesday—Breakfast: Bacon, baked beans, coffee, milk and bread; Dinner: Corned beef, kale, and potatoes; Supper: Apple butter, coffee and bread.

Wednesday—Breakfast: Dry hash, coffee, milk and bread; Dinner: Boiled beef, vegetable soup, and stewed onions; Supper: Fried mush, coffee and bread.

Thursday—Breakfast: Meat stew, coffee, milk and bread; Dinner: Bacon, bean soup, turnips and potatoes; Supper: Meat hash, coffee and bread.

Friday—Breakfast: Codfish balls, coffee, milk and bread; Dinner: Boiled beef, vegetable soup, and mashed potatoes; Supper: Fried mush, coffee and bread.

Saturday—Breakfast: Meat stew, coffee, milk and bread; Dinner: Bacon, bean soup, and stewed onions; Supper: Meat hash, coffee and bread.

Sunday—Breakfast: Fried sausage, baked potatoes, coffee, milk and bread; Dinner: Roast Beef, potatoes, kale and raisin dumplings; Supper: Fried mush, coffee and bread.

BLACK STARR & FROST
SUCCESSORS TO
IBALL, BLACK & CO.
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

AUGUSTUS CRANE, JR. F. D. WISELOW.
ALBION K. PARRIS. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
CRANE, PARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Deposits, Exchange, and Collections. Army Pay Vouchers cashed

JOHN PAUL JONES, Attorney,
433 LOUISIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practices in Courts and Departments. Special attention to Navy
Longevity and old Mileage claims.

JOSEPH W. STRYKER, Attorney,
1305 E. STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practices in Courts and Departments. Special attention given to
claims for arrears of pay—Mexican, Longevity and Mileage.

LAND LOANS netting investors 8 per cent.
433 LOUISIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Guaranty based on capital of \$75,000. Refer to any
commercial agency. Send for circulars. Texas Loan Agency,
Corpus Christi, Tex.

ARMY PAY VOUCHERS CASHED,
By A. J. BRADY, 630 Broadway, N. Y.
Refers to H. WERNER, Ex-Post Trader, Atlanta, Ga., and Fort
Hamilton, N. Y.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
7th STREET & 8th AVE.; BROADWAY & 4th STREET
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
VITALIZED PHOSPHITES, composed of the
nerve-giving principles of the ox brain and wheat germ. Physi-
cians have prescribed 750,000 packages with the best
results in all forms of nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality,
or weakened digestion, either in children or grown persons. It
is the best preventive of consumption and all diseases of de-
bility. By druggists or by mail, \$1.
F. GROSSBY CO., 606 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

RARE OLD WINES, &c.
From ESTATES and PRIVATE CELLARS, the very choicest known
for sale, pedigree and authentic history of which will be guar-
anteed. Parties possessed of such, and desirous of disposing
thereof, by forwarding specimens (accompanied with proper verifi-
cation, without which correspondence will be useless), may
here find a market. Private stock requiring professional care
will receive personal attention.
CHARLES BELLOWES,
Agent and Importer of Wines, &c., of every kind at market prices
or lower. 50 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
1121 BROADWAY, AND 575 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK;
237 THAMES, AND 6 CASINO BUILDING, NEWPORT, R. I.

ATTENTION WEST POINT!—Wanted a second
hand ninth edition, ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.
Address, stating lowest cash price, POVERTY, care of ARMY
AND NAVY JOURNAL.

MT. DE CHANTAL,
NEAR WHEELING, W. VA.
First-Class English and French School. Vocal and Instrumental
Music. Special terms to Army Officers. Terms per Annum \$200.

**7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA, BAND
Leader, Orchestra and Military Band.**
Care FORD'S MUSIC STORE, 35 Union Square, New York

We feel it a duty to sound a warning against the
alluring circulars sent out by some unscrupulous claim
agents, in which discharged soldiers are notified that,
under a new law, they are entitled to back pay, bounty,
etc., and are requested to send on their discharge and
other papers, when, for a small commission, their
claims will be pushed through. Auditor Ferris, of the
Treasury, states that there are no recent laws on the
subject of bounty, and that many of these circulars
are only sent out for the purpose of getting a soldier's
papers to hold for a certain time, and then to inform
the client that his case cannot be carried to success, but
in view of time and expense involved in making the
attempt, the soldier must remit a certain sum before his
papers can be returned. A number of cases of this
kind have come to the attention of the accounting offi-
cers recently.

DEVLIN & CO.,
FINE CLOTHING,

Civil, Military, and Naval,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN ST.,
NEW YORK,
AND 1330 F STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Eyes Fitted With Proper Glasses
H. WALDSTEIN, EXPERT OPTICIAN,
41 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK. Send for illustrated catalog
of Field, Marine and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers,
etc. Artificial Hum. Eyes and Instruments for the Deaf.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be
scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or postal note,
post-office or express money order, made payable to W. C. and
F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if
requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid
to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$5 a year, and pro rata for a less period.
Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign postage
should be added to the subscription price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired, upon
notification: not otherwise, as the changes announced in the
articles published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for
changing the address of the paper. Both the old and new address
should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
240 Broadway, New York.

CHANGING CAVALRY STATIONS.

We publish this week the order directing a change of
stations between the 1st and 2d Regiments of Cavalry,
which was issued last week, just after we had gone to
press. It will be observed that the regiments are to
make the exchange by marching a portion of the dis-
tance, exchanging transportation. This is in keeping
with a recommendation made by an officer of cavalry in
some articles we have before us. Four plans for trans-
ferring regiments are proposed by our correspondent.
The first of these, taking them in order, is for a march-
ing exchange, the purpose being to make the march in-
structive, requiring every officer and non-commissioned
officer to make a map and diary of the entire march,
which, it is suggested, should be conducted "as though
in the vicinity of an enemy, with reconnaissance, flank-
ing columns, advance and rear guards, and impromptu
bridges, rafts, etc., for crossing streams; each officer
to assume command in succession, for twenty-four
hours, and to furnish a map and report of his tour of
duty, stating the military reasons for his action, this re-
port to be examined and criticized by one or more
seniors.

It is further proposed that the regiments exchanging
should unite at some convenient point and remain un-
der the command of the senior officer for brigade duties
and exercises for two or three weeks. Also, that warn-
ing of one or more months should be given to regi-
ments exchanging. If fair warning of the move is
given, and the same lettered companies in each regi-
ment be required to exchange stations, baggage can be
at once marked and shipped, and officers can arrange,
by letter, to sell to the officers who are to relieve them
their furniture, carpets and crockery—the articles of
chief expense to an officer changing station.

Our correspondent also suggests that regimental
records and papers should be examined before starting,
and only such as are absolutely necessary retained;
those necessary for reference going to Washington and
those not needed destroyed. As copies of the muster
rolls are preserved at the A. G. O. and in the Pay De-
partment, the last one would be all that it would be
necessary to retain. This would apply in some degree
to other stated returns, etc. A box the size of a small
trunk ought to carry all necessary regimental records.
The last muster roll, monthly returns, and four or five
books is all that a company needs, and that certainly
does not require a company desk, three feet square and
two feet deep, to carry them in. Company or regi-

mental library books could be sold, guidons and regi-
mental colors carried into action sent to the
trophy room at West Point, and others not needed con-
demned and destroyed. Soldiers too sick to march,
or men who have general charges against them, long
sentences to serve out, or who are to be discharged in
less than a year should be left at the post to be trans-
ferred to the new regiment; where it would not
reduce the company too much in numbers. All men
who may prefer the post, climate, or who may intend
to go into business in that locality after discharge
should be left at the post to be transferred to the regi-
ment. Horses, horse shoes, weapons, ammunition and
equipments not needed on the march, and all sabres
can be left behind to be transferred for issue to other
troops.

Our correspondent asks why heavy articles, kegs of
horse shoes, nails, ammunition, boxes of sabres, spare
saddles, arms, etc., should be hauled over the same
road twice (when companies exchange stations) to the
annoyance of enlisted men who have to load and unload
them, and to the unnecessary expense of the Govern-
ment. He estimates that on his system one wagon for
each troop of cavalry, one wagon for rations, and one
other wagon would be sufficient. Rations and forage
should meet the column at convenient points, and a
smaller supply train is all that is necessary. The offi-
cers' baggage, dress uniforms of the soldiers, and such
articles as the men might wish to keep is all that need
be sent by rail.

The second plan proposed is to move only officers
and non-commissioned officers with personal baggage,
transferring horses, arms, all public property, and all
private soldiers to the relieving regiment, the officers
and non-commissioned officers of the same lettered
companies in one regiment relieving those in the other.
The privates, by changing the regimental number on
their caps, will belong to a new regiment. Such a plan,
it is thought, would be beneficial to discipline in many
respects, by bringing the non-commissioned officers into
relation with an entirely new body of men, and giving
them a fair start, enabling them to correct the errors
into which they may have fallen, and which may have
weakened their authority over the men under their con-
trol. Every officer and every non-commissioned officer
is expected to say (and the majority really believe it)
that his company is the best in the regiment, his regi-
ment the best in the corps, and his arm superior to any
in the Army. Transferred to another company and
regiment, they will, of course, find the horses, arms,
and equipments in a horrible condition, the privates not
well disciplined or set up. If they really think so, it
will be an advantage, for they will at once set to work
to bring it up to their standard of perfection, and at
the expiration of three months will think their com-
pany the best in the service. With a new set of
officers, men who are good soldiers have merely to
keep up their good conduct, while those who are bad
or indifferent soldiers can make a fair and fresh start,
with no prejudices against them.

Another plan proposed is that urged by some officers
a few years ago; to have commissioned officers only
with their personal baggage, leaving all company
and regimental property, all non-commissioned officers
and privates to belong to the relieving regiment. The
expense in such case would be so little that the officers
of twenty regiments could exchange stations with no
more expense to the Government than that usually
incurred by two entire regiments exchanging stations
in the usual way.

The last plan, and that favored by our correspondent,
is that proposed by a colonel of cavalry several years
ago, and which has not received the attention it deserves.
By this plan it is proposed to select two cavalry regi-
ments by roster, or by their having been in the same cli-
mate the longest; transfer from them all privates and
all company and regimental property to the nearest
cavalry regiments.

Send all the officers and non-commissioned officers
of the two regiments (with personal baggage only) East
to recruit for their regiments. Station these regiments
at convenient points, say one on David's Island, the
other at Governor's Island, New York Harbor. The ad-
vantage of these stations are that as many of the recruits
are enlisted in New York and cities in that vicinity, fewer
would be lost in transportation on men who desert,
than if sent to Missouri and desert from there. There
is a tendency in the mounted service to slight the "set
up" and foot drill and to hurry through recruit
drill, and get him to his work in the company. Placing
the regiments where even the officers cannot have a
horse would correct this tendency.

It is proposed that the commanders of the two regi-
ments should superintend the recruiting: one officer of
each company remaining with the regiment to receive

and drill the recruits of his company, the other two officers to be sent to cities to recruit for their own companies. When the regiment is filled up, one recruiting officer to join his company, the other to continue recruiting. When the two years expire, the next two regiments should go East, to transfer their private soldiers and property to the nearest regiment and replace the regiments on recruiting service. On arriving at their Western stations, the number of the enlisted men in each company over the number allowed by law, can be selected by lot from all the privates in the company and be sent to the nearest regiment. In this method of recruiting each officer would, it is argued, take a personal interest in every man he enlists, as the man goes to his company, and the company officers and non-commissioned officers would take equal interest in all the men assigned to them, knowing their permanent company is to come out of the number they drill, but exactly which men they do not know. Selecting the extra men by lot prevents the other regiments that receive recruits from imagining that the worst men have been sent to them.

These four different methods certainly offer an ample choice for the selection of an approved system of exchanging stations of regiments. Though some of these features may be considered impracticable, under existing conditions, the suggestions of our correspondent may serve to indicate some of the disadvantages of our present unnecessarily cumbersome and expensive system of transferring troops.

THE CHICAGO AND THE RIACHUELO.

The Brazilian ironclad *Riachuelo*, recommended by Admiral Simpson as a type for the American Navy, is described by the London *Engineer* as "an almost impossible combination of good qualities." "The more carefully indeed the *Riachuelo* is considered," says the *Engineer*, "the more apparent does it become that Brazil has probably obtained the finest man-of-war in the world, although, within certain limitations, not the most powerful. We have nothing whatever to compare her with; and if our Government act wisely, they will repair the omission at once. They could not do better than order from Mr. Samuda a couple of ships the precise counterpart of the *Riachuelo*."

"Let us see what this wonderful ship can do. She carries four 30-ton breech-loading guns. These are small compared with the monsters of the Italian and English navies; but they are able to pierce almost any ship we possess, and any ship in the world save a very few. They can send a projectile clean through 18 in. of iron armor, and have some energy to spare. These guns are so arranged that they can fire all round the horizon. Besides, she has six 70 lb. breech-loading rifled guns, and no fewer than fifteen machine guns. This is a wonderfully well designed and powerful armament. If she were overmatched she could run away faster than any ironclad afloat could follow her, and she could all the while maintain a running fight, for the four great guns can be fired at the same time right astern. Pursuing, no man-of-war could escape by speed; and her guns as before would be available throughout a stern chase. She has two entirely distinct magazines, one for each turret, so that should one-half her armament be rendered useless the other is still serviceable. Her armor is so disposed as to supply sufficient protection with the least possible weight. We have not the least doubt that with all her boilers under steam, and a forced draught; she would run at a velocity of 17.25 knots, at which speed she could steam round and round any other ironclad afloat. Now all this combination of excellent qualities is obtained on a displacement of only 6,100 tons, and this, be it observed, when the ship carries 800 tons of coal, or enough for twelve days' consumption, at 15 knots, during which time she could run 4,500 miles without re-coaling. No ironclad afloat can compare with her in coal endurance. These admirable results are mainly due to two factors. The first is the enormous power of Sir William Armstrong's guns, and the second the excellence of her machinery. The engines are apparently the most economical ever sent to sea; and it is for this reason that the ship can steam so far. That she can steam fast as well is due to the beautiful lines of the hull, which are more like those of an Atlantic racer than those of an ironclad. If we suppose her speed to be reduced to 12 knots—which is nearly the highest speed of many crack ironclads—it will be seen that she could run continuously without re-coaling a distance of no less than 8,700 miles. This would take her to Australia from England with once coaling."

Concluding its description the *Engineer* says: "We cannot take leave of the *Riachuelo* without commending her to the attention of the United States Government; and we would ask the Naval Advisory Board, or

its ex-members, to compare her with the *Chicago*. This vessel we have fully criticised already, and described and illustrated. It will therefore suffice to say here that the American cruiser is to have a displacement of 4,500 tons, or only 1,200 tons less than that of the *Riachuelo*; and in not a single feature does she compare favorably with the latter. The *Chicago* is to be propelled by twin screws, and she is allowed 18,518 square feet of heating surface, 6,000 square feet of superheating surface, and 800 square feet of grate—nominally more boiler power than that of the Brazilian ironclad. Yet she is expected to develop only 4,800-horse power, and have a maximum speed of but fifteen and a-quarter knots, while her bottom, which is not to be coppered like that of the *Riachuelo*, is clean. Her bunkers will stow 800 tons, the same quantity the *Riachuelo* carries; but she will only be able to keep the sea for six and a-half days, and to steam but 1,950 miles. She could not cross the Atlantic. Her armor and her armament cannot bear comparison with those of the *Riachuelo*; while it is more than probable that she will cost at least as much. The two vessels supply an admirable illustration of the arguments which we have advanced—namely, that to design a good ironclad requires some experience; that no one in the United States possesses this essential; and that much better results could be got by copying the best English practice than can be had from original American design. It is to be hoped that peace may reign between the United States and Brazil; if not, the *Riachuelo* alone could destroy every ship of war the United States possesses, fighting them half a dozen at a time. The doings of the *Alabama* would be as nothing to her doings, and no Kearsarge exists in American waters that could destroy her. If the United States want war ships they cannot do better than buy a few in this country, if only to serve as patterns for use in their own Navy Yards. We do not know which has most cause to be proud of the *Riachuelo*—England or Brazil."

PROTECT THE SEABOARD.

The Chief of Engineers sent to Congress, through the Secretary of War, on Tuesday, a communication calling the attention of the Appropriation Committee to the defenceless condition of our seaboard cities, and recommending that the following necessary sums be appropriated for the torpedo service for the fiscal year 1885: For purchase of such submarine movable torpedoes, propelled and controlled by power operated from shore stations, as may be recommended by the Board of Engineers of the Army and approved by the Secretary of War, \$50,000; for purchase of adopted pattern of submarine mines for harbor defence, \$300,000; for continuation of torpedo experiments and for practical instruction of engineer troops in the details of the service, \$20,000. It is suggested that these amounts be made available until expended; and we certainly trust that Congress will give heed to the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers. Now, while the surplus income of the country is so great, it will be perfectly easy to make these appropriations, which are very moderate in amount and may one day prove of incalculable value to the country.

The executive Council of the Military Service Institution held a meeting on Thursday, and announced that the gold medal for 1883 and life membership for the best essay on "The Military Necessities of the United States and the Best Provisions for Meeting Them," had been awarded by the judges, Generals Sherman, Franklin and Tower, to 1st Lieutenant A. L. Wagner, 6th U. S. Infantry, at present on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the East Florida Seminary at Gainesville, Fla. The essays submitted by Captain O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, and Major W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, received first and second honorable mention respectively. There were eight competitors, and all of the essays were held to be of a high order.

The subject for the prize essay for 1884, to be awarded by a Board consisting of Secretary Lincoln, General Holabird and Colonel E. S. Otis, is "The Necessity for Closer Relations Between the Army and the People, and the Best Method to Accomplish the Result." This theme is a pertinent one, and its elaboration will prove of much general interest.

The institution has just issued its annual Register, showing a membership of 861 officers and ex-officers of the Army.

We publish elsewhere the order assigning General Stanley to the command of the Department of Texas. Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf., the senior officer, will take charge of the District of New Mexico for the present. It has not been decided as yet to abolish the District of New Mexico, but such action may be taken.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, presented to the House on Monday a petition, signed by Kenneth Price, Chief Musician, U. S. A., in behalf of the Chief Musicians and Bandmasters of the U. S. Army. He prays that they be commissioned masters of music, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a 2d lieutenant of cavalry, to rank next after the 2d lieutenants of the Army, or with the status, pay, and allowances of chaplains. At present, he complains, they have no status, which debars them from the society of officers; and, not wishing to lose the respect of officers by associating with those it is their duty to instruct, they find themselves completely ostracised.

Solicitor-General Phillips, of the Department of Justice, has consented to advance on the trial docket of the Supreme Court the case of Capt. Morton for cadet longevity pay. There are five or six hundred similar cases awaiting the result in this case. The *Washington Herald* says: "Capt. Morton, who rushed into print for the purpose of gathering all the glory in this case, bears none of the costs incident to the suit, and, we are reliably informed, felt terribly incensed when his case was selected from among all the others as the test case. The advancement on the docket will cause a final decision to be reached by February next."

The exchange of stations of the different regiments of the Army is a subject in which the War Department is as much interested as the regiments concerned, on account of its tendency to increase the efficiency of the Army. But it has been impossible to effect as many changes as desirable, on account of the scarcity of funds. The exchange of stations of the 1st and 2d Cavalry Regiments was ordered last Friday, because it was thought advisable to bring the 1st Cavalry to this side of the mountain from the Pacific Slope, where it has been stationed since 1865. This change was decided upon, in preference to any other, because it will be the easiest and cheapest to make. Very little, if any, expense will be required to effect it. Nearly the whole distance can be covered by marching. No additional changes are at present contemplated. Much depends upon the pleasure of Congress in the matter of appropriations.

A non-commissioned officer suggests that in selecting sergeants of the line for appointment as ordnance sergeants, length of service being equal, those should have the preference who have, during the entire period, been in Indian campaigns, exposed posts on the frontier, etc., as against those who have had for years a soft thing of it in the East. We do not see the justice of his suggestion. While for special cases of gallantry or merit suitable rewards should be provided, it must be remembered that soldiers cannot select their own stations. They must go where they are ordered, and whether in the East or in the West, the post of duty is where the military authority has placed them. A holder of a "soft place" might be eager and anxious to incur the dangers and fatigues of active service on the frontiers, but he must stay where he is placed and do his duty there. Therefore, we say that the positions provided for faithful non-commissioned officers should be awarded in all ordinary cases according to the rules of seniority.

Mr. Charles Stoughton "wants to know, you know," through Congress, why another man cannot, as well as Gen. Newton, shovel, drill, dredge, and excavate the Harlem, and why the Secretary of War cannot as well contract with another person to do this work as Gen. Newton. Mr. Stoughton also wants to know why Gen. Newton should insist on a costly waterway, four hundred feet wide, requiring the taking of 87½ acres of private land when 225 feet in width would be unusually wide and capable of passing through without friction the entire productions of the United States. The secret of these and other manifestations of unquenchable thirst for information from Congress, on Mr. Stoughton's part, seems to be a desire to get a contract in this matter for himself, to which we have no objection, if it will result in the completion of this important work, which has been too long delayed.

Sir Edward Watkins, a British member of Parliament, has offered £1,000 toward the rescue of General Gordon. He asks the London papers to open a fund for this purpose, "when," he says, "£200,000 would be collected in a few hours." The *Pall Mall Gazette* continues to denounce the Ministry, for their abandonment of Gen. Gordon, saying: "Although Berber is the key to Khartoum, the Ministry cannot resolve that Berber must be saved. Sycophants are luring the Ministry to their doom."

PETITIONS have been presented in both houses of Congress this week, signed by advocates of the homoeopathic school of medicine in all parts of the country, urging the passage of the Senate bill, No. 1223, now before the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, providing that all appointments to the medical service under the Government shall be made from graduates of legally chartered medical institutions without discrimination in favor or against any school or theory of medical practice.

It would be an excellent thing if the Cavalry Equipment Board, in connection with reducing and revising the supply table of horse medicines, would add a description and statement of the uses of the medicines they decide to retain on the list, which would be a guide to the Army farrier in their preparation.

We are glad to learn that the prospects of the "General Service Clerks" receiving their extra duty pay for the current fiscal year are extremely good, and that Division and Department Commanders are generally using their influence to that end. The allowance is an old and just one, and should be paid.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has ordered the powder for testing the Mann gun, now being constructed by the South Boston Company, from the Dupont Powder Factory. It is expected that the gun will be completed within two months.

The following claims of naval officers for mileage were settled by the first Comptroller during the past week: J. A. Kaiser, assistant engineer, \$521.47; T. T. Caswell, pay inspector, \$105.37; John G. Saukey, pay clerk, \$105.37; J. A. B. Smith, P. A. engineer, \$373.90; E. K. Boardman, pay clerk, \$348.26; Jas. Nash, boatswain, \$268.23; J. B. Aiken, boatswain, \$314.69; G. E. Andrews, carpenter, \$375.05; John L. Worden, rear admiral, \$477.60; F. S. Bassett, lieutenant, \$394.90; Nicholas Mager, carpenter, \$356.50.

LIEUTENANT FREEMAN, Passed Assistant Surgeon S. W. Battle, Medical Inspector H. C. Nelson, and Boatswain Joseph McDonald, U. S. Navy, were placed upon the retired list on Thursday. Lieutenant Commander Woodrow has not been retired yet. The records in cases of Lieutenants Sullivan and Greenleaf and Ensign Varnum have not been received. Pendleton's examination is not yet completed.

An appeal has been noted in the Runkle case. This will probably be the test case on the question of the President's right to restore an officer to the Army without the advice and consent of the Senate. The War Department has taken no action as yet toward stopping the pay of the officers decided by the Court of Claims to be out of the service. The Secretary of War will decide as to this in a day or two. It is expected that he will recommend their pay to be stopped from the time the decisions were rendered. The accounting officers of the Treasury state that they will not allow any of the accounts to pass their office and they have determined to respect the opinion of the Court of Claims.

The absence of Representative Keifer is the excuse given this week by the House Committee on Appropriations for not reporting the Army and Fortifications Appropriation bills. Both bills have been completed by the sub-committees, and can be reported to the full committee at any time. As agreed upon by the sub-committee, the Army bill contains a slight increase over the appropriation of last year. Several new features of legislation are contained in the bill. The Military Committee's recommendation that subsistence supplies be furnished enlisted men at cost price, instead of ten per cent. additional, the only one they offered, has been incorporated in the bill.

The most important, and probably the most objectionable, feature adopted by the sub-committee is a proviso making a further reduction of the pay corps. An item has been inserted providing that no further appointments or promotions shall be made in this corps until the total number has been reduced to 28. This Department now consists of 52 officers. The law of last year stops appointments until the number has been reduced to forty paymasters. Whether this includes the Paymaster General, Assistant Paymaster General, and the two Deputy Paymaster Generals, has not yet been determined. If it does, it will be 1889—counting, of course, only the vacancies that will occur from retirements—before the corps will be reduced to the number already provided for. Before the number has been reduced to 28, we will have nearly reached the

twentieth century. Whether or not Congressmen will wait that long for an appointment for their friends, remains to be seen. In order, however, to facilitate the reduction, a provision is to be incorporated permitting officers who have served twenty years to retire upon their own application.

The Street case was not argued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on Saturday last as was expected. The counsel for the Government requested and was granted more time to prepare his papers to be submitted in defence.

In submitting an adverse report on the House bill No. 193, providing that an officer who served in the Volunteer or Regular Army as a regimental or staff officer or aide-de-camp to any general officer shall take rank from commencement of such service, the House Military Committee simply confirmed the action of former committees and the views of the War Department officials. General Sheridan, in a recent letter to the Committee, states that it would be impossible to give a list of officers who might be affected by the bill should it become a law, for the reason that its provisions are too vague to be clearly construed or understood. A number of officers forwarded protests against the passage of similar bills last session. The committee give their reasons for reporting the bill adversely in language as follows: "Compliance with the requirements of the bill would be impracticable and would disturb the lineal and staff ranks in all arms and grades of the service established by the issuance of the Army Register from year to year, and by promotion made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate in various instances, and would be seriously detrimental to the service and do a great deal of injustice to a great many worthy officers without any material countervailing benefits to the others."

GENERAL SHERIDAN having been asked by the Military Committee of the House as to his opinion of the merits of House bill No. 194 to retire officers of the Army who served during the war as general officers of Volunteers upon their own application, replied that such legislation would be unwise. "What the service wants most at the present time," he states, "is to get rid of about 85 officers who are unfit for service and broken down from gunshot wounds received during the war and hard service on the frontier. The majority of these cases have been acted upon by retiring boards, and these officers have been absent from duty with their companies from one to eleven years."

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General have issued orders to their agents in the cities bordering on the Gulf of Mexico for the strict enforcement of the neutrality laws. The agents are instructed to keep a sharp lookout for Cuban insurgents and to intercept any filibustering expedition bound for Cuba. The revenue steamers *Foreward* and *Seward* are cruising in the Gulf on patrol duty.

We think we are not mistaken in saying that two of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the New York Republican State Convention, held at Utica, this week, are of unusual significance, and of wide public importance, as well as of special interest to our military service. They run as follows:

The Republican party of New York, in State Convention re-presented, declares:

IX. Its wish for the removal of all unjust restrictions upon American shipping interests, the development of our maritime industries and, as incidental thereto, the establishment of our Navy upon a footing in keeping with modern necessities and our dignity as a Nation.

X. Its approval of a plan of military education which shall provide for the national defense upon the voluntary system.

These two resolutions are out of the beaten track of convention platforms, but they touch subjects of the highest national importance. We do not doubt that their sentiments will now be taken up and echoed in other conventions of the year, State and National, and that the result will be felt in the halls of Congress. The following was the Committee on Resolutions, at Utica:

J. D. Lawson, William C. Church, Henry Heath, John I. Platt, Hamilton Harris, Thaddeus Haight, N. M. Curtis, G. L. Terry, Carroll E. Smith, Charles North, Samuel S. Edick, A. M. Holmes, D. B. Backenstose, Charles E. Fitch, James D. Warren, D. P. Richardson.

CHIEF Engineer Loring, Naval Constructor Wilson, Chief Clerk Hogg, and General Hazen represented the Government at the sailing of the pioneer vessel of the Greely search expedition on Thursday afternoon. The two first mentioned officers went to New York to make an inspection of the *Alert*. Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler together with a number of prominent officials and ladies went to Fortress Monroe Thursday evening, on the *Tallapoosa*, to attend the final examination of the graduates of the Artillery school.

GENERAL Daniel F. Butterfield, who was during the war Hooker's chief of staff, as well as a corps commander, is suffering from the effects of a fever contracted in Guatemala and is at present residing with his sister in Utica, N. Y.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE Puget Sound *Argus*, referring to the recent death of Lieut. J. M. Ross, 21st U. S. Infantry, says: "He was universally esteemed for his gentle, courteous bearing towards all. It will be remembered that Lieut. and Mrs. Ross lost their only son, 'Teddie,' a lad of seven years, by drowning near the post wharf in the summer of 1875. Mrs. Ross suffered further bereavement in the death of her father during this last winter, and now she mourns a devoted husband. She has the sympathy of numerous friends in Port Townsend."

We regret to learn from Fort Sill, I. T., that Mrs. Taylor, the estimable wife of the post Surgeon, died there, April 10, of apoplexy, following an attack of paralysis received three years ago. The deceased was a lady of many virtues, of high culture, and a friend indeed to all in the garrison of Fort Sill. She was in her 55th year.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco announces that Colonel Martin P. Buffum, formerly of the U. S. Army, committed suicide at Sonora, April 20. A native of Rhode Island, he served with distinction in the war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Rhode Island Volunteers, and March 16, 1866, was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the 15th U. S. Infantry, receiving, in 1867, the brevets of 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major for gallantry in the assault after the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg and generally during the war. He was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant May 11, 1867, and resigned February 22, 1877.

Mrs. HUNTER, wife of Capt. W. W. Hunter, who resigned from the U. S. Navy in 1861, died at Norfolk, Va., April 15, in her seventy-seventh year.

IDA BURRILL KING, whose death was recently recorded in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was the only child of the late Capt. J. S. King, 12th Infantry. Capt. King's service carried him to the most varied stations—Montana, Dakota, California, Idaho, the East, and Arizona; and he was everywhere accompanied by his devoted wife and daughter, who shared with him the extreme cold of the upper Missouri, perils and exposure to shipwreck in the Gulf of California, and the burning heat of the Colorado Desert. Ida King thus became well known to a large proportion of the officers and ladies of our Army, and everywhere the grace and sweetness of her disposition, combined with a sprightliness of wit and a solidity of character beyond her tender years, made her universally a favorite. The sympathy so strongly felt in the 12th Infantry for the lady now suffering under this second bereavement is by no means confined to that regiment. Ida King died after an illness of two weeks, which began with pneumonia. The remains of Capt. King will be removed from the Army Cemetery at Madison Barracks to rest beside his daughter at Woodlawn.

The death at Baltimore, April 22, of Mrs. Hale, eldest daughter of the late Maj. Levi Twiggs, U. S. Marine Corps, recalls to memory that gallant officer who commanded the storming party of the right, under Gen. Quitman, at Chapultepec, and was killed Sept. 13, 1847, in that battle.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO COMMAND THE MILITIA.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

St. Louis, April 19.—Gen. Lawrence resigned the command of the St. Louis militia this afternoon, per arrangement with the Governor yesterday, and Gen. Wm. T. Sherman was appointed to the position. The appointment of Gen. Sherman was made in the interest of harmony, as our State militia have been quarreling constantly ever since Gen. Lawrence was placed in command, about a year ago. There are two infantry regiments here, and there is considerable rivalry between them. Lawrence's promotion from one engendered opposition from the other, and in addition to the feeling against him, arising from jealousy, a most bitter opposition arose on account of his personal unpopularity. The colonel of the opposition regiment refused to obey Gen. Lawrence's orders last fall, and was tried by court martial and acquitted. The ill-feeling has been growing ever since.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The resignation of Cadet Chas. P. Umstal, 4th class, is accepted.

Leave for four months is granted Major F. K. Mears, 25th Infantry.

The leave of Captain C. G. Gordon, 6th Cav., is extended one month (S. O. H. Q. A., April 24.)

THE N. Y. *Tribune* of Thursday says: "A board of investigation met at the Navy-yard on Wednesday to inquire into the affairs of the Equipment Department. Last fall three clerks were discharged from the department and there were rumors of 'crookedness' in the manner in which its affairs had been conducted. The proceedings of the Board will be kept secret until the members shall have completed their work and made a report to the Secretary of the Navy."

A JAPANESE Military Commission has arrived at Naples, consisting of a general and thirteen officers, who intend visiting the chief cities of Europe to study military science.

A PLEA FOR REGIMENTAL PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

There seems to be a misunderstanding in respect to the operation of the House bill, No. 4854, introduced by Mr. Arnot, should it become a law. In the first place, promotion in our Army has been regimentally since time immemorial, and the officers who are now petitioning Congress to pass this bill entered the service, every man of them, well knowing that there was no other mode of promotion, and accepted their appointments under these conditions without a murmur; in fact, were no doubt glad to receive the appointment. No injustice has therefore been done them.

The War Department has always held, and justly, that promotion should be regimental, up to and including captain, and then through the arm. Any other mode of promotion would tend to destroy all esprit de corps in the Army. God knows there is little enough regimental pride now; and what might we expect in the hereafter, when an appointee would be certain of promotion from regiment to regiment every few years? It would be almost a certainty that his usefulness in any one regiment would be very limited, indeed.

Another, and a very important reason, why promotion should be regimental, as heretofore, is the fact that regiments have lost company officers in engagements and epidemics; and would it be just to the survivors to have other officers, who were thousands of miles away from the danger to which the former were exposed, promoted to the places they so richly deserved? This would be the result should the bill referred to become a law.

The bill, as I understand it, is for the benefit of some who have not suffered any injustice, to the great injury of others, who thereby would suffer great injustice.

The petitioners claim, because their commissions as 2d lieutenants ante-date the commissions of others by a few days, that, now, after more than twenty years' service, without a complaint, they should be placed ahead of those who gained their promotion through the several grades, in the manner pointed out, and according to law and custom, and would thus deprive the latter of rank and promotion in the same manner in which officers are deprived of rank by the sentence of a general court-martial for serious offences.

The petitioners for the passage of this bill are many of them young lieutenants, who were unborn when many of the officers whose rank and promotion they propose to take from them were veterans in the service. I would, with all candor, ask any fair-minded man, either in or out of Congress, if this bill is just.

A veteran of more than twenty-seven years' service.

JUSTICE.

DYNAMITE GUN EXPERIMENTS.

EXPERIMENTS with the dynamite gun were resumed on Saturday last at Fort Hamilton, the trials being devoted to testing high explosives and regulating the range by changes in the air pressure. Col. Hamilton and Lieut. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, directed the proceedings, and among the spectators were many officers stationed about New York.

A new 4-inch gun was used for the test, the target, which was 8 feet by 10 feet, being placed at Fort Wadsworth, at a distance of 1½ miles away. The projectile was 23 pounds in weight. The two shots first fired were loaded with sand, and were discharged under an air pressure of 500 pounds. After this two projectiles loaded with fulminate of mercury were discharged at pressures of 505 pounds and 503 pounds. They were direct line shots, the latter falling a trifle short of the target.

At Greenville, N. J., on Tuesday, the first exhibition was made of a new method of firing dynamite cartridges from a cannon with a charge of powder. The inventor, Mr. F. H. Snyder, began about two years ago with experiments with accelerating cartridges, the powder of which burned slowly at first, so as to prevent a shock that would explode the dynamite prematurely. He then devised a buffer, an elastic contrivance placed between the charge and the projectile, which receives the first shock.

The cannon used was a brass field piece of about four and a half inches bore. According to the current descriptions of the affair, "first, about a pound and a half of powder was put in the gun. Next to this was a sabot or wad made of alternate layers of iron, leather, copper, and paper, exactly fitting the bore of the gun. Next to this was a brass cylinder the size of the bore. Within this was a chunk of india rubber about as big as a man's two fists held together. One end of this rubber was solid; the other end was perforated with long chambers. Next to this rubber plug came the cartridge, a long cylinder weighing thirteen pounds, having five pounds of dynamite in the end."

Mr. Snyder said that, when the gun is fired, the explosion compresses the air in the chambers of the rubber plug which, by the presence of air, acquires additional elasticity. The force of the explosion is thus gradually transmitted to the projectile. The rubber, the brass plug, and the sabot generally go but a few hundred yards, and are often recovered uninjured.

The first projectile went about four thousand feet, and buried itself about four feet in mud. The second shot fired was a ricochet on the water of the bay. Mr. Snyder showed the company how the cartridge was loaded with dynamite. He brought out the dynamite in a basket, cut up some chunks, rammed it down the mouth of a projectile, and got a bystander to drop hot cigar ashes in, to show that there was no danger. Mr. Snyder had winged the wooden end of the projectile with strips of metal so arranged as to cause it to revolve. The dynamite compartment, however, separated from the remainder of the cartridge, and got buried in the bay."

LINEAL PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In advocating the Harmer bill in your issue of March 29, 1884, X. says: "All other measures introduced this session by the many friends of the Service dwarf into insignificance compared to it." I cannot agree with him, although I am in favor of it and have petitioned for its passage. It, like the 64 retirement law, would benefit the fortunate ones, who have had rapid regimental promotion, but be a greater curse to those less fortunate who are old in years and length of service but junior in rank, who would be relegated to private life with but little rank and poor pay, while the more fortunate ones would, being younger in years, arrive at the highest grades before being retired. What every friend of the Service and of justice should desire would be the passage of Mr. Arnot's bill, H. R. 4854, which is to enforce the law in regard to promotion, Sec. 1204, R. S., and make it lineal through the several lines of cavalry, artillery and infantry; then with Mr. Harmer's bill and an unlimited retired list, promotion would be, if not rapid, at least healthy and constant, and, better than all, equally just. No bill which acts injuriously upon the unfortunate should be passed until their wrongs have been righted. The Navy and all the Staff Corps of the Army have lineal promotion, but the line, in which promotion is slowest, is the only branch which is discriminated against by an arbitrary ruling of the War Dept., although the law is the same for all branches of the service.

To have these bills fully and fairly represented before Congress, every officer who has a friend there should use his influence, and if he has none there let him petition individually, or with those interested and forward the petitions to the gentleman introducing the bills, or some member of the Military Committee, with the assurance that they will be well and fully considered. No bill will pass unless there be greater activity on the part of the line, for if we are indifferent to our own interests we cannot expect Congress to be otherwise.

F.

RETIREMENT FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE bill recently introduced in the House for the retirement of old soldiers after thirty years' service is exciting intense interest amongst the men. While it is universally conceded that the measure is a very just and considerable one, many are of opinion that it will militate against, rather than promote the efficiency of the Army, inasmuch as it most assuredly will induce the very old men who are now eligible for the repose of the Soldiers' Home to cling to their companies in order to complete the requisite term for retirement. Captains would regard it as a cruelty to force these veterans to leave the service against their will, when such a reward is within their reach, yet they know well that the fighting force of their commands will be greatly impaired by their retention. It would be unreasonable to expect that veterans of twenty or twenty-five years' service could perform the more arduous work of a soldier, such as forced marches, operations in the field, etc., which constitute the most essential duty of an efficient soldier, when their age and physical condition, save in isolated cases, preclude, necessarily, the possibility of their undergoing the severities of a campaign. To obviate in part such a result, would it not be a commendable scheme to offer to deserving soldiers, bearing good recommendations from their company or post commanders, and who have served fifteen years creditably, employment in the civil departments of the Government? Surely there can be no doubt but that the men who make out the quarterly and post returns, pay rolls, etc., are competent to fill subordinate clerkships. Others, too, are equally well qualified to perform the duty of letter carriers, while all are fit to be policemen or watchmen. Legislation on this subject would keep the Army perpetually young and vigorous, and at the highest standard of efficiency, while it would obviously diminish, if not wholly extinguish, the number of candidates for retirement; so that instead of becoming a tax upon the Government, these men can become self-supporting citizens. Such a law, too, would entice many worthy young men to enter the service, as they would readily perceive that by good behavior, zeal and efficiency in the discharge of their duties, during their fifteen years' service, their future would be secured.

J. L.

MARINE BARRACKS, BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 23, 1884.

FARRAGUT AS A MIDSHIPMAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHILE overhauling some old MSS. and worm-eaten volumes, the writer chanced to find the following extract in a newspaper report of Porter's famous engagement: "Daniel Glasgow Farragut, a midshipman on board the Essex, thirteen years of age, was knocked down by a splinter, which struck him on the thigh and disabled him during the remainder of the action. While supporting himself by the railing which was placed around the hatchway, on the quarter-deck, an eighteen-pound ball carried away the tail of his coat. Several men were killed very near him, yet not the slightest change was perceived either in his countenance or manners. But no sooner were the colors struck than he burst into tears."

The above was written some seventy years ago, long before the stripping had displayed those splendid talents which won for him the proud distinction of being the first Admiral of the U. S. Navy. But from boyhood the "Great Admiral" was not lacking in those attributes which win from all classes, irrespective of sex, universal admiration.

H. D. S.

An authority on sporting matters says: "The result of six days walking matches have as a rule been the manifestation of the superior endurance of the foreign born contestants over those who are natives of our soil. Whether this is accidental or our climate is so exacting upon the physical economy as to arrest development of powers to such an extent that it is impossible for our athletes to cope with their transatlantic brethren is an open question. The introduction of the aboriginal into the next contest becomes, therefore, of greater interest, and the performances of the Indian pedestrian, Nitaw-eg-ebow, son of Little Thunder, and nephew of Little Bull, chief of the Chippewas at Turtle Mountain, D. T., will be watched with much interest."

At the recent fire in Fort Reno, I. T., all the furniture and property of the officers quartered in the building were saved. The quarters were the best at the post.

FARRAGUT VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual banquet of the Farragut Veteran Association of New York took place at the Stevens House on Thursday evening, the anniversary of the passage of the Mississippi forts in 1862. Like its predecessors, it was a most successful and interesting occasion. The battle-begrimed flag that floated from the heroic Admiral's flagship, the *Harford*, at New Orleans formed a conspicuous feature of the banquet hall decorations, and the hearts of oak who sat down to dinner paid loyal reverence to the memory of their gallant commander. There have been one or two reunions in Philadelphia, where the Veteran Association numbers about 75 members; that of New York numbers some 50. The banquet on Thursday was the first one held in New York by the naval veterans. Joseph Hatfield, executive officer, welcomed the guests on behalf of the Association, in place of Commander J. J. Winn, whom he said had apparently lost his voice, as well as an arm and leg. F. H. Grove, secretary, read letters from President Arthur, Secretary Chandler, Admiral D. D. Porter, Charles Boardley, Fourth Auditor, and others, Admiral Porter's and Mr. Boardley's letters receiving special greetings. Capt. B. S. Osborn, signal officer of the *Harford* at New Orleans, was selected as toast master, and during the evening made an effective speech, bringing out important points of interest to the veterans, and awakening their memories of bygone days. He urged unity of action to help build up the Navy and the merchant marine, and to secure recognition of the services of the naval veterans. Loyall Farragut, who was the first speaker, was enthusiastically received, and during his speech said he felt impressed with his surroundings, and had a warm place in his heart for the men who contributed so much to his father's victories and fame. Gen. Woodford followed in an excellent speech, in which he did full justice to the services of the deceased Admiral, and after speaking of the Navy of the past touched upon the Navy of the present. "It is," said he, "a burning shame that this great nation does not have its flag flying on every sea, on war ships and merchant vessels alike. There must be something wrong about a Government that suffers its Navy to sink into such insignificance, and the old sailors should use their influence to right that wrong. The United States ought to have a Navy and a merchant marine worthy of the greatest nation in the world. Interesting speeches were also made by Mr. J. W. Hogg, chief clerk of the Navy Department, and Mr. Chas. Lawrence, of Philadelphia, and a most delightful evening broke up at a late, or rather an early, hour. Among those present whose names are not mentioned above were Gen. Heidekoper, Postmaster of Philadelphia; Pay Clerks J. G. Sankey, P. T. Roche, and E. A. Cronin, and Mate G. Wilson, U. S. Navy; G. L. Varnule and W. Simons, of the Philadelphia F. V. A.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) NOTES.

MAJ. JOHN EGAN, commanding Light Battery B. 4th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., has become very popular with his men, he having been recently assigned to the Light Battery from Fort Warren. While the Major is a strict disciplinarian, and is scrupulously particular in the matter of drill and cleanliness, he is also scrupulously particular in the matter of giving his direct and personal attention to the wants and comfort of his men. The mess teems with an abundance of good and wholesome food, coffee straight has been supplanted by coffee and milk, and the unsightly and antiquated tinware has given place to more inviting and pretentious china. A new and complete set of artillery harness has been recently received for the use of the Light Battery, the pieces and caissons have been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and rumor has it that a move will be made this summer, Boston and South Framingham being the objective points. A few weeks of outdoor life in the practical details of actual camping and outdoor duty will undoubtedly prove of great good to both officers and men.

Captain George H. Perkins, U. S. Navy, son-in-law of the late Mr. W. F. Weld, the Boston and Philadelphia millionaire, and Mrs. Perkins will occupy the Ford villa on Halidon Hill this summer.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. 2080, Mr. Harrison. That the names of officers of the several grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, 1st lieutenant and 2d lieutenant in the line of the Army of the United States be arranged in each grade in the order they would have occupied if promotion had been made through the several lines of cavalry, artillery and infantry, as provided by law, and not regimentally, and that hereafter they shall rank accordingly. Sec. 2 That whenever an officer is promoted from a lower to a higher grade he shall take rank in the new grade in the place he would have occupied if promotion had always been through the several lines of cavalry, artillery and infantry, as required by law.

THE powder depot at Dover, N. J., through Maj. J. P. Farley, Ordnance Corps, asks for an additional appropriation, and Maj. Farley's statement of its want has been presented to the Senate by Mr. Sewell, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE Washington Star says: "The troubles in a family occupying a high social station, which have been on the tongue of gossip for some time, to-day assumed tangible form in the shape of a suit for divorce brought by Helen Marshall Carroll against her husband, Samuel S. Carroll, Major General on the retired list, U. S. A. The charge is adultery. The parties to the suit are well-known in military circles throughout the country, Gen. Carroll having reached high rank during the war, and Mrs. Carroll being closely related to some of the most distinguished officers in the service."

CHIEF Clerk John W. Hogg, Navy Department, was in New York last Thursday, bearing despatches from the State Department to the Danish authorities in Greenland from the Home Government directing all facilities to be offered the Greeley Relief Expedition. The despatches were forwarded in care of Lieut. W. H. Emory, commanding the Arctic steamer *Bear*.

A RECENT despatch from Laredo says: "Gen. Trevino's return to Mexico has had a good effect, as dissatisfaction in the Mexican troops at Monterey, amounting almost to a mutiny, had been allayed to a great extent. He was given a most enthusiastic reception at Monterey, and the international boy—Geronimo Trevino—was the recipient of most careful attention, especially from the ladies."

THE STATE TROOPS.

RIOT PREPARATION IN NEW YORK.

For employment of the militia against a foreign enemy there seems to be no reasonable prospect, and, therefore, its thorough preparation for riot duty is the question of the hour. What may bring about the tumult or when it may occur cannot be told, but it is clear that we have the material for a first class riot at all times right among us, and it will be upon us some of these days when least expected. In other States and cities, far less exposed to such danger, the matter has received special attention on the part of the authorities, as well as the citizens, and our last issue shows that in Boston it was considered before a meeting of military men and civilians in the presence of the Governor. Here in New York, where the subject has been talked and written about more than anywhere else, it has received the least consideration in the proper quarters. Of course, the Adjutant-General has issued orders to provide the armories with lanterns, axes, etc., which is well enough as far as it goes, but with lanterns alone, without oil or wicking, our militia will find themselves in the position of the foolish virgins of the parable. Have our division and brigade commanders looked into the question as to the preparation of the regimental commanders and those under them for a sudden disturbance? Has any discussion taken place as to the proper steps to be taken in certain emergencies to secure concert of action? Are our armories provided with sufficient ammunition and other material for provisional defence until a full supply of ammunition can be obtained from the arsenal, and is any armory (except that of the 7th, which has all the appliances and material to manufacture ammunition as fast as it can be fired), furnished with a safe place for the storage of a limited supply of ammunition? So far as we are able to ascertain New York is deficient in all these respects. It is well known that nearly all the armories are practically useless for defensive purposes or for bases of operation, and besides this we have at least one organization in such a condition as to be practically unavailable for active service. The State owns some 1,500 blankets which are stored in the arsenal, but none are in the hands of troops. What would have become of the men, under these circumstances, if a number of regiments had been ordered out for immediate service during one of the recent cold nights without blankets? They are as necessary to the soldier as any part of his uniform, and a sufficient supply to equip a command properly should be kept at each armory. The idea which seems to prevail that blankets can be obtained from the U. S. depot is fallacious, because there are no depots in the city or the vicinity where any are kept. In order to be thoroughly prepared the State ought to provide for the necessary number of blankets to equip the whole guard.

It is generally assumed that riots ought to be quelled by the police and that troops should not be called out till every other means had failed. Granting this to be true, the troops should, nevertheless, be kept in complete readiness, and for this purpose the military authorities ought to be thoroughly en rapport with the police authorities in regard to the subject, which appears not to be the case at present. In an article in a recent issue of the New York Herald Gen. E. L. Molineux says:

Take for instance New York city, where, perhaps, in an emergency, 500 (more or less) police could be spared to quell a riot at any given point. By calling out and posting troops in positions away from the scene of actual conflict, they would be invaluable in preventing mobs from gathering or doing mischief at other points. For example, by guarding public buildings, banks, engine houses, police stations, and they could perform patrol in precincts from which the police were absent on duty at the riot, thus relieving a greatly increased number of the police for the special work in hand. By such concert of action between the police and National Guard officials the full force of the Police Department could be exerted with powerful results—the club doing the active work and the bayonet becoming for the time being the guardian of the peace. If the conflict became so serious that firearms and steel should at last come to the front then the National Guard, like the reserves of an army in battle, would be on hand ready to give a decisive blow, while the police would be satisfied that all means had been exhausted before the military arm had been used.

Nor need the matter be left at a point where the police and military are operating in different spheres. What is wanted is preparation and an understanding on the part of the authorities looking to emergencies which may or may not arise in the future. Tactical movements of the two forces in conjunction can be formulated very simply. Take, for instance, a police force operating against an obstinate, riotous mob, but supported by a small body of troops in reserve. Will not the fact that the military may at any moment appear in the front and fire a volley give greater force to the actions of the police without a shot being fired? Granting it becomes requisite for the troops to appear in front and fire, it will be strange if the police immediately afterward, charging with their clubs, do not end the matter then and there. One volley, should it become necessary, is not likely to do more than the minimum amount of damage necessary to suppress the disorder. The subsequent scattering fire when men become heated and nervous, and the mob enraged or perhaps unable from the crowd behind to get away from the fire, is what generally causes unnecessary suffering.

This subject of joint action between the police and State troops is well worthy the consideration of State and municipal authorities throughout the country. Preventive measures are always wise and need not cause any alarm.

Without depreciating the valor of the police, we question their ability to suppress a determined mob of sufficient numerical strength to be dangerous, and under fair headway. We have been assured that, during the Orange riots, the gallant and systematic charge of the police on the mob in 8th avenue had no effect in breaking up the riot; that, as soon as the police were called off, the mob, after removing those who were suffering from the effect of the clubbing received, became as dense as before; that the tactics to the police were renewed with the old vigor, and that not until the 84th fired their unauthorized volleys did the mob disperse. This would indicate that troops if not on the immediate scene of the danger should be kept within easy calling distance; and, as this would not be practicable if concentrated at the limited and scattered armories, it would be a good plan, during a disturbance, to keep, say, one company at each of the station houses in the various precincts for immediate support of the police, if necessary. This, while breaking up the regimental unit, would, on the other hand, give the company commanders an opportunity to show their mettle.

Emergencies of this sort, we believe, receive very little consideration, and, on general principles, it is fair to assume that the National Guard, and especially the organizations maintained for the protection of the City of New York, are by no means properly prepared for prompt action in case of riot—a fact very creditable to the Empire State of the Union, and which requires the prompt attention of those who are responsible for the efficiency of these troops.

THIS YEAR'S NEW YORK CAMP.

With the approach of the warm weather the camp question is regarded with increased interest, and a desire to know what organizations will be sent this year is manifested on all sides. Those who have been out want to go again and those who have not yet had their turn are anxious to try the experiment. This is an encouraging sign in a volunteer organization, where so much depends on the esprit of its members. If the authorities can manage to keep this spirit alive the success of an encampment during the coming summer may be regarded as assured.

As the matter now stands, nothing more definite is known than that the Albany authorities desire to have another encampment during the coming season. Plans and details are deferred until the passage of the bill before the Legislature asking for \$25,000 for the camp. If this is granted (of which there seems no doubt) it is intended to purchase the grounds for \$14,000 and devote the balance to improvements. If, as has been stated, it is intended to shift the tents to the north side of the road leading to Roa Hook, a more extensive parade ground will be obtained, and the camp can be so pitched as to obtain the full benefit of the breeze which blows up the Hudson—both matters of great importance. This will entail considerable expense for drainage and the preparation of the sod, etc., as the ground proposed has been recently ploughed, and in case of heavy rain would be converted into a disease-breeding mud puddle under the incessant tramp of a regiment of soldiers. The water supply needs looking after; the damages sustained during the winter need repairing, etc., and if the camp is to be opened at the usual time there would seem to be no time to spare in beginning operations.

It is not yet known whether it is intended in case of purchase of the site to erect any more permanent buildings for general headquarters, etc., after the Massachusetts plan. No decision as to brigade or regimental encampments has been rendered, the former having been mentioned as an experiment in view of dissatisfaction with the previous arrangements on account of alleged interference by staff officers, etc. The question of subsistence is also still to be considered. Though the system of last year is objected to, because of the expense and because it does not teach the men the art of providing for themselves, it is to be remembered that it was a success so far as providing good food was concerned. It is impossible to learn everything in a short encampment, and there are other things as essential, under the circumstances, as cooking, of which very little is to be learned in a week. A well studied stomach is no detriment to the performance of military or other duty, and the habit of subsisting on hard tack and pork and beans can't be readily acquired when necessity demands it.

Improved facilities for river bathing should be provided, and if the ground becomes State property it would be well at once to take steps for the erection of a battery of heavy artillery to instruct the men in at least the rudiments of heavy gun drill. If means are limited, and economy is the watchword, instruction in heavy artillery should have precedence over that of the light batteries, which are of little use in the National Guard. The camp equipage, blankets, etc., if necessary, should be put in thoroughly serviceable condition, and ample means of disinfecting and cleaning them, if not already there, should be provided at the camp. In fact, everything should be arranged so as to make it in reality what it is claimed to be: the model militia encampment of the country.

The number of organizations sent out this year will depend entirely upon the means available for the purpose. Those anxious to go for the second time should remember that the 14th, 32d, and 69th Regiments, and any number of separate companies all through the State, are still waiting for their first chance, and that it is fair to expect that no other details will be considered until these organizations have had their turn.

NEW ARMORIES FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

We congratulate the National Guard upon the passage of the Army Bill. It provides that whenever the proper commander certifies that an organization has attained the minimum number required by law, accompanied by the certificate of the Adjutant-General, the supervisors of the county shall, upon the demand of the commandant of such organization, erect for its use a suitable and convenient armory, the building to be performed under the direction of the Inspector-General and an architect appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Whenever the division commander and the Inspector-General shall deem it expedient to provide an armory for the use of two or more companies of a regiment, etc., the county supervisors shall furnish it (except where a State arsenal is available for the purpose) upon the approval of the division commander and Inspector-General. When a commandant considers his armory unfit for use he may complain to the Inspector-General, who shall examine into the matter, and if he finds the armory unfit for use, shall immediately report the fact to the supervisors, who shall, thereupon, direct the alteration, repair, enlargement or abandonment of the armory, and, in case of abandonment, provide another suitable armory. The expense of erecting, maintaining, etc. of armories, and purchase of land shall be a portion of the county charges.

In the city of New York, the demands of commandants for armories, etc., as above provided for, shall be made to a Board consisting of the Mayor of New York, the Major-General commanding the 1st Division and the Commissioner of Public Works. The erection of all buildings, and alterations and repairs made under this law shall be under the supervision of the Board named above, but the work shall be done by contract in the usual manner. The commissioners of the sinking fund are also authorized in their discretion to set aside the necessary public land for armory purposes.

The 8th, 12th and 22d Regiments have taken time by the forelock and made their demand for new armories.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—The company skirmish drills ordered by Colonel Porter to be continued in regular drill nights after the conclusion of the battalion drill season, have been taken up by the companies with much interest and vigor, and the progress made is quite remarkable. The National Guard is generally deficient in this most important part of its instruction, and there seems to be a general aversion to this kind of exercise, yet the improvement made by the 22d Regiment in a few nights ought to be sufficient to show that, by close application and diligent practice, the drill can be rapidly learned, and that, when once acquired, it acts as a powerful stimulant to the waning interest in the incessant round of stereotyped company manoeuvres—to participants in the drill as well as to spectators. In view of these facts, we congratulate the 22d on their success. Of course, the proficiency of the different companies varies according to their general efficiency, and there are many who have still a great deal to learn. Foremost amongst the best stands Company B, Cap-

tain King, which had taken time by the forelock and prepared for this drill during the entire season, and, on this account, was exempted by the colonel from the operation of the skirmish drill order. Next is Company E, Capt. Freeman, the largest and best attended company in the regiment, under charge of a progressive and attentive captain, assisted by two enthusiastic and energetic subalterns. This company, in all 36 files strong, was on the floor on Wednesday, April 16, divided into three parts, each under command of one of the officers. The skirmish drill of that part under command of Lieut. Thurston was one of the best noticed by us in an armory, the evolutions being executed with a rapidity, precision and snap really surprising in the limited space, which permitted of only one yard intervals, even to such a small command. The officers and non-commissioned officers had evidently read our criticisms with care, and it gave us pleasure to notice that the various small defects pointed out in the JOURNAL had been corrected. The men appeared to have caught the spirit of the drill, they marched and carried their pieces as prescribed, the usual constraint in this respect having disappeared, the firings were well executed, the numbers kneeling properly, the march was continued until arrested by the proper command, the firings in retreating were executed without the usual blunder of firing in the wrong direction, the rallies by fours and by companies were rapid and prompt, and in accordance with common sense principles. The deployments, assemblies, changes of direction, etc., were rendered as well as possible under the surroundings, and the whole drill showed that the subject has at last been mastered by this company. What remains now to be done is to keep up the instruction and for the other companies to follow suit, which seems to be done. A well executed skirmish drill would add much to the success of the field day on Governor's Island, May 15, and, for that reason, we recommend to keep up the practice until all the companies have thoroughly mastered the drill.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. James H. Jones.—Monday, April 21, the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war for the suppression of the great rebellion, was selected for the ceremony of the presentation of the marksmen's badges. It was expected the exhibition would have taken place in Madison Square Garden, with the usual accompaniment of a battalion drill, but the building was otherwise engaged, and on account of the limited space in the armory the drill was omitted. The regiment, reduced to eight companies of twelve files, in the handsome State uniform, was formed by Adjutant Schermerhorn at 8.30 p. m., and the ceremonies began with a dress parade under command of Major John J. Riker. When the ranks were closed, the Adjutant called the marksmen to the front and centre, commencing with the nine year winners, viz., Capt. Wm. H. Murphy, Capt. A. T. Decker, Sergt.-Major R. E. Molloy, Ordnance Sergeant T. J. Dolan and Corporal John H. Sanders. Each year's marksmen were given a line of their own, there being seventy-two in all. It was expected that Major-General Shaler, who was present with his staff, would have presented the badges, but he waived the honor, and detailed his Adjutant-General, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, to make the presentation speech. In his remarks, the Colonel referred to the war record of the 12th, and paid tribute to three members of the command, who marched with the regiment on that memorable Sunday, April 21, 1861, and were present on that occasion, viz., Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward, ex-Colonel John Ward and Captain Wm. H. Murphy, the Captain being still in the active ranks of the regiment. He then referred to the rifle record of the 12th, and the credit gained by its having representatives on every International team, both small bore and military, in which America has been engaged. He said that, as a rifle regiment, the 12th holds a place second to none, and that, as now constituted, there is every reason to expect that the record in rifle practice will be still further improved.

The badges were then presented and the battalion dismissed. After that the drill floor was abandoned to the control of the fair ones, and, to the sweet strains of the regimental band, dancing was kept up until two in the morning. The regiment will parade for Divine service on Sunday, May 4, assembling at the armory, in State service uniform, at 3 o'clock p. m. The Regimental Chaplain, Rev. William B. Brisly, will preach his annual sermon to the command.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.—This regiment, which has recently been deprived of battalion instruction in the armory, turned out for a riot drill according to General Brownell's tactics, on Wednesday evening, April 23, to the tune of 250 froug, which is a creditable turn out for the 8th. The regiment marched from the armory front westward, to Lexington Avenue, where division front was formed, and the exercises began. As a cross street was reached, the division in front wheeled out to the column to the right and left, charged bayonets and reformed the column when the whole battalion had passed, and the manoeuvre was repeated at the next street by the next division, until 14th Street was reached, when the regiment faced about and continued its manoeuvres until 26th Street was reached, when the march back to the armory was taken up. The officers and men were much interested in the drill and returned well pleased with the result of the experiment, which was a very sensible one on the part of Col. Scott.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

General Orders No. 7, of April 12, from General Headquarters, announces rules for this year's rifle practice, as follows:

Organizations ordered to camp will practice on the range there as far as practicable; all the others as ordered by the division commanders. First general practice will be rightly entered; practice in matches will not be equivalent. Those who are present at first general practice will not be required to perform further field duty as riflemen. Companies which fail to parade at least fifty per cent. of their strength for class, and forty per cent. for volley and skirmish practice, will be punished in orders as delinquent.

Ammunition will be limited to forty rounds for each officer, non-commissioned officer, and private enrolled, as per the quarterly returns for quarter ending March 31, 1884.

The previous rules for classification are continued, five consecutive shots at each distance.

After the conclusion of file, rank, and volley firing, etc., skirmish drill will take place from 275 to 60 yards and return, firing three rounds on the advance, and two rounds on the retreat. None should be excused from this and volley firing except for physical reasons. Commandants are particularly cautioned to use great care in handling their men, having the element of safety in view at all times. Officers should use discretion and tact, varying the drill according to their ground and targets. Commencing at 275 yards in front of the targets, deploying men and taking such distances as targets and range will allow, firing on the advance one shot at 200, one at 150, and the third at 60 yards. At this point order the march in retreat, and fire one shot at one hundred and one shot at two hundred yards. As soon as the last (fifth) shot is fired, assemble on the right (or left), thus leaving the front uncovered, so that the second squad or company may deploy; during this time the marking can be done. After the above required duty has been performed without hurry, the time remaining may be utilized for further class practice. The practice for the season will close

November 8, and no scores made after that date will be recognized and all company and regimental field books, fully written up, must be sent to the office of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, No. 2 Coontie Ship, New York, by or before December 1, 1884.

It would be well for the 47th Regiment to follow the example of the 13th, and take immediate steps for the election of a colonel. Under a provisional commander, an organization is very apt to fall into a state of inactivity, and for this reason a permanent active commander is a matter of vital importance to an organization.

Mr. Wm. H. Langley, for many years a permanent feature at all battalion turnouts of the 7th Regiment, as its right general guide, was elected to the captaincy of the new company (I) of the 23d Regiment, on April 22. Sergt. Langley has formerly served on the personal staff of the late Gen. T. S. Dakin, when in command of the 5th Brigade, and this experience, added to that gained during a term of about ten years in the 7th, will doubtless make him a good company commander.

Capt. Daniel Appleton, of the sixth company of the 7th Regiment, last week entertained his non-commissioned officers at a dinner.

The 23d Regiment will have a field day at Ridgewood Park, on May 10.

An election of a 1st lieutenant in Co. D, 14th Regiment, has been ordered for April 30.

According to time honored custom, the Old Guard celebrated their fifty-ninth anniversary, on Tuesday, April 22, by a march out, divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the inevitable dinner. The command assembled at the Armory, corner 5th avenue and 14th street, at about 1 p. m., and proceeded at once to the installation of the following officers: J. B. Wood, senior first captain; T. F. Morris, junior second captain; E. L. Gail, senior 1st lieutenant; H. L. Faris, junior 1st lieutenant; A. D. Mares, senior 2d lieutenant; J. P. Whitfield, junior 2d lieutenant. After the ceremony Major McLellan and Adjutant F. S. Belton were presented with gold badges as tokens of the esteem of the command, and then the battalion, with drums beating and trumpets sounding, started for church, where the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Watkins. A delegation from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston was present at the banquet, during which the usual speech-making, accompanied by a copious flow of champagne, took place.

The annual drill for the Partridge medal by Company K of the 23d Regiment took place at the armory on April 17. The medal was won by Private E. T. Aldridge after a spirited contest of over an hour's duration. The drill was a thoroughly good one all through. Captains G. H. Pettit, E. De Forest and W. L. Candee were his judges. The affair was well attended by prominent officers of other organizations.

Gen. J. A. Farrell, late Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance, N. G. S. N. Y., died at Hudson April 15, 1884.

The 22d Regiment have received permission from General Hancock for the use of Governor's Island for a field day on May 15.

Colonel Alfred C. Barnes, of the 13th, has received this regular commission as such accompanied by a brevet commission as brigadier general.

The 3d Battery, Brooklyn, was reviewed on April 22 by Brig. Gen. C. T. Christensen.

The 8th Regiment officers and non-commissioned officers were instructed theoretically, by Col. Scott, on Wednesday evening, April 16.

Company K, of the 23d Regiment, has elected the following officers: Captain, 1st Lieut. G. E. Hart; 1st Lieutenant, Sergeant Benecke, of Co. B; and 2d lieutenant, Private G. H. Flemming, of Co. K.

The 14th Regiment had wing drills on Thursday and Friday evenings. The command will be supplied with the service uniforms at an early date.

W. J. Batley has been elected 1st lieutenant of the new company, I, of the 23d.

The company drill, guard mount, and dress parade held in the Armory of the 12th New York, on Thursday, April 17, was a happy winding up of the social season in that regiment. Co. I, Highland Guard, Capt. H. C. Aspinwall, were the hosts, and Co. C, 4th New Jersey, and Co. I, 22d New York, the guests. The evening was devoted, the first half to military drill and ceremony, and the latter to song and dance. Mars and Venus dividing the honors; for, though there was an abundance of brave men to pay tribute to Mars, the fair ladies fairly outnumbered them, and before the close of the evening they became convinced that their duty was of no account; so they doffed their armor, and gladly submitted to the rosy thrall of Venus. The drill of Company I, sixteen full files, was an excellent exhibition. The guard mount of Company C, 4th New Jersey, showed that that company had well studied the subject—better than the new officer of the day, who neglected to return the salute of the drum major; while in the dress parade Company I, 22d, carried off the honors for steadiness in ranks and precision in handling the place. Thus again the honors were evenly divided, and where all was so good, there was slight chance of picking out the best. It was an exhibition, and not a competition, and each of the efforts were fully appreciated and handsomely recognized. All were happy, and all were contented, and the reception, as a whole, was one of the most pleasing ever held in the quarters of the Independence Guard. We heartily commend these reunions where duty and pleasure are combined. The citizen soldier gives much and receives but little, and these combinations, where bright eyes and tiny hands are present to approve the work of the soldier, cannot be seen too often.

The 47th Regiment has been ordered out for street parade in fatigue uniform, on Tuesday, April 22, at 7:30 p. m. Capt. G. L. Davenport has been appointed a field court, to take place on April 22.

The reception and ball of the Non-commissioned Officers' Association, and exhibition drill of the Regimental Fife and Drum Corps of the 9th Regiment, on Monday evening, April 21, was one of the finest affairs of its kind, and the participants did themselves honor in the social as well as the military points of the affair.

That veterans can be social and magnificent was shown at the annual dinner of the veteran military organization of the 1st Regiment, at the Hotel Brunswick, on Monday, April 21. A more enjoyable and better conducted affair of its kind has not taken place in New York for a long time.

The New York State Assembly has passed a bill appropriating \$125,000 for State service uniforms.

The Old Guard has decided to accept the invitation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, to participate in a celebration in that city on the first Monday in June next.

A new company is being organized for the 12th, and if the consent of the State authorities is obtained, an addition of sixty men will be made to the ranks of the regiment by Decoration Day. The new organization, which will be known as Co. D, is under the care of Lieut. Bleeker S. Barnard, of Co. H, who is assisted by Mr. J. B. Gibbs, and has already enrolled 38 men. The new company assembles on Monday of each week at the Armory, and has already commenced to drill.

CREEDMOOR.—The range at Creedmoor was opened for private practice on Tuesday, April 15, but no arrangement for matches will be made until May. The outlook for the season has assumed a brighter aspect of late, and the action of the Long Island Railroad, in fixing the fare at 50 cents to members, has removed one of the most serious obstacles which threatened the existence of Creedmoor.

CONNECTICUT.

G. O. No. 8, of April 19, directs the organization of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Machine gun Platoons, which shall be attached to the regiments of the Brigade with the corresponding numerical designation, and will be a unit of regimental organization. Each platoon will comprise one 2d lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, and four privates, to which additional men are to be added. They will be located in Hartford, New Haven, New London, and Bridgeport, and their armament will be one or more Gatling guns. The platoons may be under the supervision of the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, and will always be subject to instruction from the Brigade Inspector of Rifle

Practice. The uniforms will be the same as that prescribed for the Artillery.

The attention of regimental commanders and commanding officers of companies is called to the fact that many companies of the National Guard are low in numbers and some will soon become merely skeleton organizations unless recruited. It is the duty of commissioned officers of the National Guard to use all honorable means to induce worthy citizens (and none other) to enlist, and only those who are permanent residents should be accepted. Commanding officers are directed to give immediate and special attention to recruiting their commands.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The survivors of the old 6th Massachusetts celebrated the 23d anniversary of their bloody march through Baltimore in the earliest days of the Rebellion, at Worcester on April 19, as guests of Company G, which, under the title of Worcester Light Infantry, formed part of the regiment in those days. A short street parade was performed, at which the old colors of the regiment were exhibited in the line. At the usual meeting which followed the officers of last year were unanimously re-elected, and it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting at Acton on April 18, 1885.

In the afternoon, about 150 comrades and a score of guests sat down to the annual dinner at the Bay State House. Comrade J. Stewart Brown presided, and after dinner speeches were made by Mayor Reed, Lieut.-Col. Watson, ex-President Jeremiah Crowley, of Lowell, ex-Department Commander Geo. H. Patch, of the Grand Army, Mayor Donovan, of Lowell, Gen. U. S. Lincoln, of Worcester, President Parker, of the Worcester or Common Council, and others.

For an experiment as to how many members of his command could be promptly assembled at short, unexpected notice, Col. Strachan, of the 9th, on April 15 issued the following circular at 5:30 o'clock to each of his captains, while the field and staff received peremptory orders to assemble at Regimental Headquarters:

"Captain: You will report, with your command, at Pemberton square in the shortest time possible, in overcoats, arms and equipments, ready for duty. If raining, you will remain in your armory until further orders."

Each field and staff officer on arrival was directed to proceed to one of the company armories to note the number of men present, which resulted as follows: Co. A, North End, two officers and 26 men, at the armory at 9 o'clock. The captain lives in Cambridge, and did not receive the Colonel's message till 5:50. Co. B, South Boston, three officers and 21 men, at 7:45; Co. C, Concord street, two officers and 30 men, at 7:50; Co. D, Charlestown, two officers and 27 men, at 7:40; Co. E, John A. Andrew Hall, one officer and 24 men, at 8:10; Co. G, Charlestown, one officer and 26 men, at 8; Co. H, East Boston, one officer and 25 men, at 8; Co. F, of Lawrence, was not notified. 19 officers and 179 men reported for duty, a result considered highly satisfactory in Boston.

The Roxbury City Guards will celebrate the 100th anniversary of their organization July 4, 1884.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

[An officer, writing from Nevada, asks us to find a place for the following article from the Boston Courier, as being one that contains much truth, expressed in a kindly spirit.—ED. JOURNAL.]

The time of our little, scattered Regular Army on the frontier, when not engaged in tramping over the wilderness and fighting Indians, is not spent in unprofitable idleness. We have had the pleasure of inspecting the reports of the officers and men of the various posts distributed over our vast, unsettled domain, and have been astonished at the wonderful proficiency in marksmanship at long range with the ordinary Army rifle. Nearly every company of infantry and cavalry improves its opportunity for practice and has a number of its members rated as marksmen for their experience and proficiency. Their scores are kept and transmitted to the department headquarters for record and comparison, and thus the soldiers of distant stations and different regiments can enter into a spirited and friendly contest, which is most interesting to them individually and of great benefit to the Service. The names of the successful contestants for the highest honors in marksmanship are published in general orders, and thus the just pride of the soldier is honorably gratified. There is no chance of favoritism or partiality. Every unerring bullet makes its own record, and the truthful target tells the story of the steady arm and practiced eye of the marksman. There is no distinction between officers and men in the practice and rivalry for superiority of aim, and thus an emulation is aroused between the rank and file and their superiors which, while it does not break down in the least the proper barriers of discipline or military dignity, creates a bond of common interest and an *esprit de corps* of no slight value to the Service.

The Army is always changing its personnel by enlistments and discharges, and so men versed in the highest use of arms as weapons of warfare are constantly being distributed throughout the country, ready, within the limits of their military age, for any future contingency for its active and efficient defence. Besides the military utility, there is a moral question of some consideration in this connection. Serving on the frontier is lonely and irksome. Its deprivations and hardships are little appreciated by those in civil life. There is something in a measure to break in upon the *ennui* and monotony of frontier garrison life and stir the blood of the soldier with something more than the ordinary routine of duty, and make him more contented with his lot.

Our breech-loading Springfield rifle is second to the military weapon of no nation in the world, and the efficiency with which it can be wielded by a regiment of our Regular Army would be terrible in its results in actual warfare. It is within bounds to say that 10 times the execution can be done by 1,000 men with the improved arms and their skill in using them as was done 20 years ago. Our little Army in peace is ever preparing for war, and in the future, as in the past, its ability and loyalty may be relied upon for the protection of the Republic.

The 109th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord were appropriately celebrated at these places last week. In Concord the observance of the day this year was left with Co. I, 6th Regiment, M. V. M., or the Concord Artillery, as it is more commonly called, and all the exercises of special note were in charge of this organization.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Enquirer asks: Will they enlist recruits for the United States Naval Marines at any time of the year, if not when do they enlist? Also let me know how long you would be recruiting before you would be shipped or sent to sea? **Ans.**—Will enlist at any time of the year at any of the barracks, New York, Washington or elsewhere. How long he remains on shore depends upon whether his services are needed afloat.

Q. E. D.—House bill No. 4893, to increase the efficiency of the U. S. Naval Engineer Corps, is still in the hands of the sub-committee. You are mistaken about another bill having been introduced, providing that a sufficient number of cadets to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the Engineer Corps should be taken from the naval cadets at the Academy to pursue such a course of study as should qualify them to become engineers. These were the recommendations of Superintendent Ramsey, but they have never been put in a bill, as far as can be ascertained.

FRANK asks: 1. How many battalions compose a brigade, if a company is 100 men strong? **Ans.**—Two, or more, without regard to strength of companies. 2. How many regiments to a brigade; how many brigades in a division, how many divisions in a corps, and how many companies are in each? **Ans.**—Two or more regiments to a brigade; two or more brigades to a division; two or more divisions to a corps; the number of companies is not fixed, as it depends upon the strength of the battalions.

3. How many batteries in a brigade of artillery? **Ans.**—As many as are assigned. In the British army a brigade consists of seven batteries; in the United States we have no fixed establishment of the sort.

4. How is an oblique change made on first company, all battalions being in line? **Ans.**—On the same principles as a full change of front of 90 degrees, the command simply conforming to the line of markers as established.

PROVIDENCE asks: Did any member of the American Team compete for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon in 1883? **Ans.**—No; the match was not open to them.

G. W. P. ASKS: 1. Can you furnish me the "Guide for Infantry Officers"? **Ans.**—We know of no other guide for infantry officers than the Tactics.

2. Is there anything more explicit in regard to the safety-notch gun than Upton's Tactics? **Ans.**—Yes; supplementary instructions have lately been published by the Adjutant General of the Army, who may probably let you have a copy on application.

SAVANNAH asks: Has Reed's book of tactics been adopted or recognized as authority by the U. S. Army officials? We are having much trouble in the manual, with this gun, in trying to conform to Upton. We have Reed's book, but it varies from Upton's so much that we find we can't follow it. **Ans.**—We understand Reed's book is simply a compilation of Upton's Tactics, with explanations and elucidations. It has not been adopted as authority, and therefore, wherever it deviates from Upton, it should not be followed.

"TWENTY-THIRD" asks: While a 1st sergeant is making details, should a company be at a "carry," or faced to the right at a "support arms"? **Ans.**—That depends upon what sort of detail is being made. If they were of such a nature as to consume sufficient time to fatigue the men, we should say the company should be faced to the front, and brought to order arms.

ENQUIRER asks: Who served in the Confederate Cabinet during the war? **Ans.**—The Secretaries of States were Robert Toombs, R. M. T. Hunter, and Judah P. Benjamin; of the Treasury, G. G. Memminger, G. A. Trenholm; of War, L. P. Walker, J. P. Benjamin, G. W. Randolph, J. A. Seddon, J. C. Breckinridge; of the Navy, S. R. Mallory; Attorneys General, J. P. Benjamin, T. H. Watts, G. Davis; Postmaster-General, J. H. Reagan.

H. C. B. ASKS: If a man discharged from the Marine Corps for disability should enlist in the Army, without disclosing the fact, could he be discharged for fraudulently enlisting. **Ans.**—He could.

J. P. N.—Among the War Corps badges, illustrations of which were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of February 2d, was one combining the cross of the 6th Corps and the triangle of the 3d Corps. In explaining this combination, we stated that when the Army of the Potomac was reorganized in March, 1864, the 3d Corps was consolidated with the 6th, referring as our authority to General Orders 19, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 24, 1864, which appeared in the JOURNAL of April 2, 1864. Our statement was correct, so far as it went, and was all that seemed necessary for the purpose intended, which was an explanation of the origin of the badge we were describing. A reference to the order of March 24, 1864, will show that the 3d Corps was divided between the 2d and the 6th Corps, two divisions going to the latter. The order in question says: "The 1st and 3d Corps will be temporarily reorganized and distributed amongst the 2d, 5th and 6th by the Commanding-General, who will determine what existing organization will retain their corps badges and other distinctive marks. The 1st and 2d Divisions of the 3d Corps are transferred to the 2d Corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks. The 3d Division of the 3d Corps is transferred permanently to the 6th Corps. The old 3d Division of the 6th Corps is broken up; one brigade, Shaler's, going to the 1st Division, the second, Wheaton's and Eustace's, going to the 2d Division. The 3d Division, 3d Corps, is transferred to the 6th Corps, and General Prince is assigned to the command of it. The three brigades of this division are consolidated into two under General Russell and General Morris." It will be observed that while two divisions of the 3d Corps were transferred to the 2d Corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks, what was left of the corps after this transfer was, as we stated, consolidated with the 6th Corps, and hence a badge combining the badges of the 3d and 2d Corps was worn by the members of the 3d Corps divisions consolidated out of existence.

INFORMATION asks: "Is not the 'Officer of the Day,' when waiting the guard between taps and reveille, after being challenged and hailed by No. '1,' then recognized by the corporal of the guard, who, having cried out 'turn out the guard, Officer of the Day,' at liberty to go where he pleases? Some officers hold that the corporal should hold the officer until the sergeant of the guard commands: 'Advance, Officer of the Day, the guard is formed,' which, in my opinion, is wrong. I fail to see why the corporal has a right to prevent that officer from coming to, or into, the guard-house, after recognizing him as the Officer of the Day, and consider the sergeant's command unnecessary, as he has no right to order his superior. I believe it to be perfectly proper to announce: 'Sir, the guard is formed,' then report as to the guard and prisoners, etc." **Ans.**—No person after being challenged and hailed has a right to advance until told so by the sentry or other authorized person, who, in this case, is the commander of the guard. Your principle, that the superiority of rank of the challenged person gives him a right to walk over the challenger is altogether wrong, and the sooner you abandon such ideas the better it is for you as a soldier. When the commander of the guard advances the officer of the day, he simply says: "Advance, Officer of the Day," without alluding to the guard being formed. When he makes his reports, he uses the terms: "Sir, the guard and prisoners are present or accounted for."

2. In wheeling a command into platoons, at guard-mounting or on drill, at the preparatory command, should the platoon commanders face to the front or rear? **Ans.**—To the front.

N. A.—An officer of the British Navy confirms our statement that there was no ironclad named *Re Galaturno* in the action off Lupa in 1866. He says: "Two ironclads, built in the United States by Mr. Webb, a celebrated contractor, were present in the battle—the *Re d'Italia* and the *Re di Portogallo*. The first named was rammed and sunk in the action. The *Re di Portogallo* was sold, being no longer serviceable under the ad-

Nine Government officials of superior rank have likewise been arrested at Saratoff on the same charge and sent to St. Petersburg.

The King of Abyssinia has asked for direct diplomatic relations with England, and wishes to send a mission to London to conclude a treaty defining the boundaries of Abyssinia and to obtain English aid to organize an Abyssinian Army. If England will contribute to the cost of the army he will consent to the soldiers being officered by Englishmen. It does not seem probable that the English Government will assent to King John's requests.

The military attaché of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg has been ordered to the Caucasus and Caspian provinces to learn the strength of the Russian forces and to ascertain whether Turcomans are being enrolled for Russian service.

WIRE-GUN CONSTRUCTION.

At the ordinary meeting of the Institution of English Civil Engineers on Tuesday, the 18th of March, a paper was read "On Wire-Gun Construction," by Mr. Jas. A. Longridge, M. Inst. C. E., who referred to a number of documents received by the Institution from the Ordnance Department, U. S. A. These were mostly translations from the works of Virgile, Rosset, and Clavario,

and related entirely to the hoop-construction of guns. The conclusions and formula arrived at by these authorities completely bore out those of the author's paper of 1860, and the fundamental formulae agreed with those derived by Lamé, Hart, and Rankine. The formulae, however, required modification in certain circumstances, when account was taken of the action of lateral forces, whether of tension or of compression.

Turning to wire-guns, the author remarked that there was a good deal of misconception on the subject. It was not that a material in the form of wire was much stronger than the same material in mass, and that the method of coiling it on was expeditious and convenient. This was true; but the essential feature of wire-gun construction consisted in the facility it afforded of bringing the body of the gun into the proper state of varied initial tension, in order that, when the powder-pressure acted, every portion of the coil might be equally strained to a predetermined tension. Thus the important question was to determine the proper tension with which to lay on the wire. It was maintained by some that the tension should be uniform, and by others that it was sufficient to lay the wire on with just enough strain to insure close contact. The latter plan had been

adopted by Dr. Woodbridge in the 10 in. gun constructed at Frankford Arsenal, in 1873, for the United States Government. After briefly describing that gun and its mode of construction, the author pointed out the impossibility of its proving a success, being wrong both in principle and in practice.

The author then proceeded to enunciate the problem, and to enumerate the variables on which it depended. By a series of diagrams he showed that by a proper formula it was possible to determine the exact laying-on tension of each coil of wire, so that when the powder-pressure acted, every wire should be uniformly strained to the allowed limit, which should always be kept well within the elastic limit of the wire. The diagrams also demonstrated the strains both of the coil and of the core, when under fire and when at rest. There were three sets of these diagrams, in the respective cases where the modulus of elasticity of the core was 4,500 tons, 9,000 tons, and 22,000 tons, that of the wire being 22,000 tons throughout; and they showed clearly the great advantage of a core of low modulus. In the next section the author dealt with the case of laying on the wire with uniform instead of varying tension, and by a series of diagrams he showed how very

After Late Suppers

TAKE

Tarrant's Seltzer

Aperient:

IN

HOT WATER.

AND ALL UNPLEASANT AFTER-EFFECTS
WILL BE AVOIDED.

UNMOUNTED PHOTOGRAPHS

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART, embracing reproductions of famous original Paintings, Sculpture, Architecture, etc. Send 6 cents in stamps for catalogue of over 5000 subjects. Mention this paper.

Soule Photographic Co.,
338 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

R. H. POWERS & CO.,
No. 11½ Bond,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN,
Grocers and Butchers, Wines
and Fancy Stores,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on file at our office

Shaving Made Easy.

Use Whitmore's ORIENT Shaving Soap. This soap makes a rich creamy lather without being slimy or frothy; does not irritate the skin, retains its moisture, softens the beard, and wears to the last. Mail 10 cents in stamps to The Clinton Manufacturing Co., 20 Vesey St., New York. Will mail a cake Postage Free. It makes shaving a luxury.



JOHN HOLLAND,
Mfr of best quality Gold Pens. Specialties "Stub Nibs," Falcons and Pat. Record Pens Charm Pencils, Fountain Pens, etc. Lists mailed free. 19 WEST 4TH ST., Cincinnati.

RAZORS We will send by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00, one of the celebrated WADE & BUTCHER HOLLOW GROUND RAZORS. Send for Catalogue, free. THURSTONE & BRIGHAM, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. Callahan Bros., 151 Canal St., N. Y., Mfrs and Patentees. Send for Catalogue. Free.

Wedding and Visiting Cards ORDERS OF DANCE—BADGES—PROGRAMMES AND MENUS—DINNER AND BALL CARDS—LATEST NOVELTIES, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC. ROBERT SNEIDER, Manufacturer of Fine Stationery, 37 JOHN STREET NEW YORK.

OPIUM & MORPHINE HABIT DR. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincy Home, now offers a Remedy whereby habit and dependence from eminent medical men, Ac., address H. H. KANE, A. M., M. D., 109 Fulton St., New York City.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOK.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS IN THE ICE ZONES.

By PROF. J. E. NOURSE, U. S. N.

A Narrative of Explorations Conducted Under American Auspices in the North and South Polar Seas. Illustrated and accompanied by large circumpolar maps in colors. 500 pp., 8vo, \$3.50.

We have in this volume the work of a scientist and scholar, and at the same time a book of thrilling interest. It contains all that the public desire to know concerning the subject of which it treats, and must be, for years to come, regarded as the standard work upon Arctic affairs.

D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers,
Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1884.

IN accordance with the provisions of the 5th section of the act of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies approved March 3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, May 3, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of certain vessels which have been stricken from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best interests of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value and their locality, are the Niagara, at Boston, Mass., \$14,200; Florida, at New London, Conn., \$52,700; Colorado, \$34,700, and Ticonderoga, \$24,900, at New York; Supply \$800, at League Island, Penn.; Pawnee \$9,200, at Port Royal, S. C.; Benicia, \$14,000, and Cyane \$12,000, at Mare Island, Cal.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel should be included within one proposal.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit in cash (or satisfactory certified check) of not less than ten per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to the whole amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, conditioned for the payment of the remaining ninety per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of it, the remaining ninety per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of ten per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished, giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandants of the Navy Yards.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yards within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals for Mineral Oil.

Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 15, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., until 11 o'clock A. M., standard time, on Friday, the 16th day of May, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering Mineral Oil as follows: at the Jefferson Depot, Indiana, 100,000 gallons; at the San Francisco Depot, California, 25,000 gallons; in all cases of two 5-gallon cans each. Deliveries must commence by June 1st, and be completed by June 30th, 1884.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to manner of bidding, Ac., will be furnished by this office, and by the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, Cal., on application.

RUFUS SEXTON, Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen'l, U. S. A.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

321 to 329 6th Ave., N. Y. City,

IMPORTERS of Costumes,
Wraps—Fine Millinery—Dry
Goods, &c. We call special attention
to our Stock of

Athletic and Sporting Goods,
in Caps, Shirts, Pants, Trunks,
Men's Jerseys, and Sweaters.
Six of our best White shirts
to Order for \$5.50.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, 21st April, 1884.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. of THURSDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following stations from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.

Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.; Mare Island, Cal., and Pensacola, Fla.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 226 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, 21st April, 1884.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. of TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, for furnishing supplies to the United States Marine Corps during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States.

Schedules with specifications of the supplies required can be obtained, and the standard samples seen, at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, 226 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all information can be had by applying at either of the places named above.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, 21st April, 1884.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. of SATURDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at one or more of the following stations, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.

Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.; Mare Island, Cal., and Pensacola, Fla.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 226 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

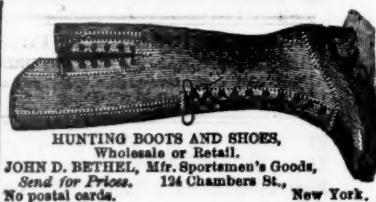
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

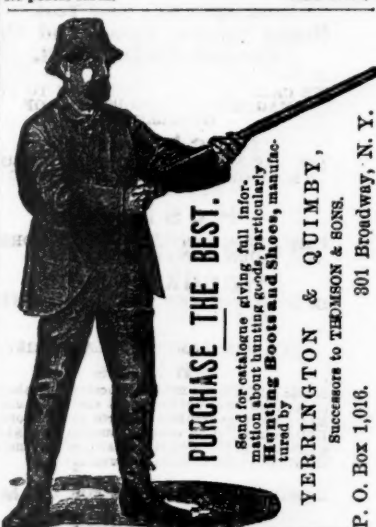
For DYSPEPSIA,
DIABETES,
LUNG Troubles &
Nervous Debility.

NEW WASTE-REPAIRING BREAD
AND GEM FLOUR—Free from Bran or Starch
Six pounds free to physicians and clergymen who
will pay transportation. Send for circular.

FLOUR FARWELL & RHINES
Sole Proprietors,
WATERTOWN, N. Y.



HUNTING BOOTS AND SHOES,
Wholesale or Retail.
JOHN D. BETHEL, Mfr. Sportsmen's Goods,
Send for Prices. 124 Chambers St. New York.
No postal cards.



PURCHASE THE BEST.
Send for catalogue giving full information about hunting goods, particularly Hunting Boots and Shoes, manufactured by
YERRINGTON & QUIMBY,
Successors to THOMPSON & SONS,
301 Broadway, N. Y.
P. O. Box 1,016.

THE GREAT AMERICAN
TEA
COMPANY
Good News to Ladies!
Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 298, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

First Prize Medal, Vienna, 1873.
C. WEIS, MANUFACTURER OF
Meerschaum Pipes,
SMOKERS' ARTICLES, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
Repairing done. Send for circular.
399 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Factories: 69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.
RAW MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER FOR SALE.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa!
Warranted absolutely pure
Cocoa, from which the excess of
Oil has been removed. It has three
times the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar,
and is therefore far more economical.
It is delicious, nourishing,
strengthening, easily digested, and
admirably adapted for invalids as
well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

30 DAYS' TRIAL
DR. DYES
(BEFORE.) (AFTER.)
ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRO
APPLIANCES FOR SOFT ON 30 Days' TRIAL TO
MEN ONLY. YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ACIDITY and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete RESTORATION TO HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address
Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

important it was to determine the proper amount of this tension if uniform. He also showed that for each individual gun there was one "particular" tension of laying on which gave the best result, and that this particular tension might be found by the formulae. The formulae and diagrams also demonstrated the condition of the respective guns when under fire and when at rest. A further set of diagrams showed the serious error that had been made in Captain Schultz's 34-centimetre guns, if the account of its construction in the United States Ordnance report was correct. Clavarino's hypothesis, that the strength of a gun was measured by the "extension" and not by the "tension" of the material was shown to be ill-grounded. Proceeding to the objections which had been made to wire-guns, namely, want of longitudinal strength, derangement of tensions by heating, and crushing the core by the compressive action of the coil, the author pointed out that such objections had no validity, provided the gun was constructed properly.

The next section of the paper was devoted to a brief examination of the practice of "chambering." This was maintained to be only a device for reducing the initial pressure of the powder gases to such an extent that it would not overcome the inherent weakness of the guns of the present day. A comparison was made of two 13 in. guns, one with a large chamber, the other

unchambered, and it was shown that whilst the two guns were equally strained by the explosion, the chambered gun, with 500 lb. of powder, imparted about 19,000 foot-tons of energy to the projectile; the unchambered gun, with 418 lb., gave nearly 30,000 foot-tons. Some remarks were then made upon slow-burning powder, and it was maintained that it was a retrograde step as regarded ballistic effect, and was only called for by the weakness of the gun.

The principal inferences drawn from the investigations on which the paper had been founded were three:

First, the paramount importance of a proper formula for the laying on tension of the wire. Second, the advantage of a core of material of a low modulus of elasticity, such as cast iron. Third, the advantage of a thin core. In an appendix were given the principal formulae for the construction and the calculation of the strength of these guns, and a few examples of their application.

MARRIED.

BAILY-BROWN.—At Frankfort, Ky., April 17, Surgeon J. C. BAILY, U. S. Army, to Miss ELIZA ELOISE BROWN.

LAWRENCE-CLEMENTS.—On Thursday, April 24, 1884, at St. George's Church, New York City, by the Rev. Frederick Carter, assisted by the Rector, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Robert B. LAWRENCE to Etta, daughter of Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. Army.

WITZEL-ADAMS.—On Tuesday, April 22, 1884, at Trinity Chapel, Wilmington, Del., by the Rev. Dr. H. B. Martin, HORACE M. WITZEL, Ensign, U. S. Navy, and Miss ADELE TENNENT ADAMS.

BIRTHS.

HUNT.—At Washington, D. C., April 14, to the wife of Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Navy, a son.

DIED.

BUFFUM.—At Sonora, April 20, MARTIN P. BUFFUM, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, Bravest Major U. S. Army, and 1st Lieutenant 15th U. S. Infantry.

GRAMMER.—April 14, after a brief illness, at Baltimore, Md., Miss MATILDA G. GRAMMER, daughter of the late G. C. Grammer, of Washington, D. C.

HALE.—At Baltimore, Md., April 22, ANNA MCKNIGHT TWISS, wife of Rev. C. H. Hale, D. D., and eldest daughter of the late Major Levi Twigg, U. S. Marine Corps.

HUNTER.—At Norfolk, Va., April 15, JANE V., wife of William W. Hunter, formerly Commander, U. S. Navy.

MILES.—At Baltimore, Md., April 10, DIXON W. MILES, only child of Alex. B. and Lizzie Miles, and grandson of the late Col. Dixon S. Miles, 2d U. S. Infantry.

PRICE.—At Fort Omaha, Nebraska, April 19, 1884, Ethel Hunt Price, youngest child of Lieut. and Mrs. Butler D. Price, 4th U. S. Inf.

TAYLOR.—At Fort Sill, I. T., April 10, 1884, of apoplexy, following an attack of paralysis just three years since, ANTHONY E. TAYLOR, wife of Major M. K. Taylor, Surgeon U. S. Army, aged 55 years. Mrs. Taylor's death will be a loss to her relatives as well as Army friends. A woman of fine mental culture, quick and ready wit, strictly conscientious in her duty and views, kind and loving to all—making her home agreeable and bright—the garrison will miss her. To the stricken husband, whose devotion of a life to his companion, who is thus bereft, the sympathy of all will be extended. G. V. H.

VANDERBROOK.—At Norwalk, Ohio, April 17, EMELINE, wife of Mr. Frederick Vandercrook, of Angola, Md., and sister of the late General James B. McPherson, U. S. A.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

MAKES A COOLING DRINK.

Into half a tumbler of ice water put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue,
and 13th St., New York
Grand Central Fancy and Dry
Goods Establishment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S

Neckwear.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE.

Hosiery

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Handkerchiefs

IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN,
MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRIED

Shirts

AT 68 CENTS, are made from carefully selected
linen, and the button holes are hand made.
Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order.
Unlaundried, at 99 cents; Laundried at \$1.24,
\$1.49 and \$1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for
instructions about self-measurement.

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR CAMP

AND GARRISON
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPRING CATALOGUE NOW READY.

R. H. MACY & CO

DRY GOODS FROM NEW YORK

New Illustrated Spring & Summer
FASHION CATALOGUE OF

DRY GOODS,

&c.,

Sent Free on Application.

Le Boutillier Brothers
of 23d Street, New York.

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE smokers who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

They are made from the BRIGHTEST, MOST DELICATELY FLAVORED and highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs.

We use the Genuine French Rice Paper, of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us water marked with the name of the brand.

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1

on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the OLD and ORIGINAL brand, and to observe that each package or box of

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES

bear the signature of **Allen & Ginter, Manufacturers Richmond, Va.** Also manufacturers of well known brands, *Richmond Gem, Opera Puffs, Pet and Little Beauties Cigarettes.* SMOKING TOBACCOS, *Richmond Straight No. 1, Richmond Gem Cury Cut, Turkish Mixture, Perique Mixture, Old Rip, &c., &c.*

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY

Riding Bridles, Spurs, Saddle Cloths, Whips, &c.
PETERS AND CALHOUN CO.,

691 BROADWAY, New York.



INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO.,

10 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROCK DRILLS, Improved Air Compressors,
Submarine Drilling Apparatus,
AND GENERAL

ROCK EXCAVATING MACHINERY,
BLASTING BATTERIES, FUSES, Caps, &c.

Refer to the following who use our drills:

Major-General JOHN NEWTON..... U. S. Gov. Works, Hell Gate, N. Y.
Colonel F. V. FARQUHAR..... Light House Board, Washington, D. C.
Colonel J. H. SIMPSON..... St. Louis, Mo.
Captain A. MACKENZIE..... Submarine Works, Rock Island, Ill.
Major H. M. ROBERT..... Major A. STICKNEY, Keokuk, Iowa.
Captain L. C. OVERMAN, Nashville, Tenn..... Captain J. MEROUB, Norfolk, Va.

Send for Catalogue, information and estimates to
INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO., 10 Park Place, New York City.



FRED. J. KALDENBERG

First introduced the manufacture of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and AMBER GOODS in America, and recommends his

Meerschams, French Brier and Weichsel Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also, his complete line of Amber goods, to the WHOLE

SALE AND RETAIL TRADES. Repairing a special branch of my factory, and prompt attention given to it at all times. Circulars and Price Lists sent on application. Pipes received and returned by mail. Received Medals and Diploma, Centennial Exhibition, 1876; Paris Exhibition, 1883—on Exhibition of American Meerscham Goods. N. B.—By a New Process, Pipes are boiled so that color remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.

Store & Factory, No. 125 FULTON ST., N. Y. CITY.

Daniels & Son

Broadway and Eighth Street,
NEW YORK.

Importers & Retailers of General
Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Parties residing a distance from the city will
and our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT of great
advantage when ordering goods.

Our Catalogue of Cuts with full description
and New York's bottom prices attached, of goods
in this season and style from 17 different depart-
ments of Dry and Fancy Goods.

Mailed free on application to any out of town
address.

Tell the children to cut out and save the comic
alhouette pictures as they appear from issue to
issue. They will be pleased with the collection.



This space is owned by
BLACKWELL'S BULL.

Of course we mean the famous animal appearing
on the label of every genuine package of Black-
well's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. Every
dealer keeps this, the best Smoking Tobacco made.
None genuine without trade-mark of the Bull.

HOTCHKISS & CO.,

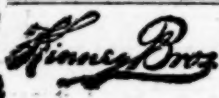
21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS; 49 PARLIAMENT ST., LONDON, AND 113 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HOTCHKISS'S PATENT REVOLVING CANNON,

SINGLE BARREL RAPID FIRING GUNS,

Mountain and Yacht Guns, Ammunition, &c.



THE ONLY RELIABLE AND STANDARD BRAND OF CIGARETTES AND FINE TOBACCO.

PURE TOBACCO AND PURE RICE PAPER.

KINNEY BROS. STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES. SWEET CAPORAL, CAPORAL, CAPORAL X, ST. JAMES, &c. SWEET CAPORAL—CORK MOUTHPIECE.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY, SUCCESSORS TO KINNEY BROS., PIONEER CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

MILLER'S PAJAMAS SHIRTS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

Descriptive Catalogue Mailed Free.

THOMAS MILLER & SONS

115 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts.
366 SIXTH AVE., cor. 22d St., N. Y.



Batteries, Magnets, etc. Send for and specify.
102-page (A. N. J. catalogue).

IMPROVED PATENT BINDER for Preserving
THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
\$1.25 by mail.

340 Broadway New York.

Mfg. Opticians
Scientific Novelties.
Popular & Perfected
Optical, Meteorologi-
cal, Mathematical, Electri-
cal, and Engineering In-
struments, for Professionals
and Amateur's Use. Micro-
scopes, Telescopes, Baro-
meters, Pedometers, Field
and Drawing Instruments,
Compasses, Tape Measures,
etc. Send for and specify.



SEND 50c. to J. C. IRVINE,
42 Washington Ave. S. Minne-
apolis, for a

Target Stencil.

A Company Commander says:
We have used the Stencils all
winter; they are as sound as
ever. You have happily wrought
out the idea of the Inspector of Rifle Practice of
the Department of Dakota, Captain Blunt, in his
system of reduced targets, one of the best, if not
the best contributions for years to progress in
rifle firing.

ARMY CATECHISM
FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND
SOLDIERS. By Col. GUY V. HENRY U. S. A. Will
be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents.
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE

Edited by

Moses A. Dow,
Boston, Mass.

Largest weekly ever published in America.
Full of choice stories. Each number complete
in itself. \$4 year. 16 back nos. \$1. Specimen free.

AUTOMATIC ORGANS, ONLY \$5.
HARBACH ORGANINA CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

The West Point Foundry Association, Proprietors.

Successors of PAULDING, KEMBLE & CO.

Works, Cold Spring, on the Hudson. (Established in 1817.) Office, 30 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURE

MACHINERY AND IRON WORK OF ALL KINDS.

SPECIALTIES OF SUGAR-MAKING MACHINERY. PUMPING ENGINES FOR WATER-WORKS AND MINES. BLAST ENGINES FOR
SMELTING FURNACES, HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR COTTON, ETC., STEAM BOILERS. HEAVY CASTING AND FORGINGS.

HEAVY CANNON AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR ARMY OR NAVAL USE.

SOUTH BOSTON IRON WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

WM. P. HUNT, Prest.)
WM. S. EATON, Treas.)

Foundry St., South Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES OF ALL KINDS.

STEAM-HAMMERS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, ETC., ETC., WITH FIXTURES AND MACHINERY FOR CASTING AND FINISHING

PIECES OF ALL SIZES UP TO ONE HUNDRED TONS WEIGHT.

Castings from Gun-Iron a Specialty.

The Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF, Sole Manufacturer

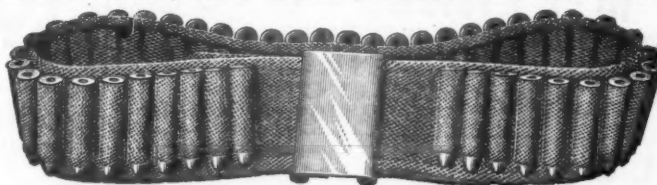
Patented in the UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, BELGIUM, FRANCE, CANADA AND VICTORIA.

Factory:

No. 31 N. Foster St.

Worcester, Mass.,

U. S. A.



Winchester

Repeating Arms Co.

New Haven, Conn.,

Sole Agents for the

U. S. of America.

Adopted by the United States Army and Navy.
Adopted by the Army of the Republic of Colombia, South America.
Adopted by the Republic of Chili, South America, and the Militia
of the State of Kansas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

Testimonials of United States Army Officers.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK.

The features commending themselves most to my attention are its wonderful lightness, its adaptability to the form of the wearer, its non-liability to rip or tear apart, and the preservation of the cartridges from the agencies which, in the old leather-belts, caused the formation of verdigris. But it is scarcely worth while to say anything for your belt; it speaks for itself, and, within six months after its introduction, I doubt if an advocate of the old cartridge-box will be found in our whole Army.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

I know that soldiers will use the prairie-belts in preference to the cartridge-box, when you can get them, whether they are issued by the Government, or whether they have to make them themselves.

GENERAL RANALD S. MACKENZIE.

I prefer the carriage of cartridges for field service in a belt to carrying them in a box: because the weight is better distributed; because I think it is more convenient for the soldier; because in general practice, by almost universal consent, officers and men favor in the field the carrying of cartridges in that manner.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON.

I desire to thank you for having at length met a long-standing want in the Army. The arrangements of your belt strike me very favorably, and if it stands the test of service as well as it promises, it will doubtless be essentially the belt of the future.

GENERAL DAVID S. STANLEY.

Many thanks for your prairie-belt and sporting. I have used both of them continually since they came, and find them excellent, and I cannot see how they can be further improved.

GENERAL EMORY UPTON.

The belt is very handsome, and shall be mentioned in the revision. I have no suggestion to make—only congratulate you on having produced so desirable an article.

GENERAL ALEX. McD. MCCOOK.

It is astonishing with what ease a man can carry forty rounds of ammunition in a hunter's belt. He can wear the belt all day, and never feel it. Soldiers, when they are laboring, opening a road, cutting trees, and breaking boulders in the road, will not take them off, or even when using sledge-hammers, because they do not feel the weight.



The cut shows the design of the new Woven Cartridge Belt recommended by the Equipment Board of 1878-9, approved by the General of the Army, and adopted by the Secretary of War. The belt, in its main features, is not unlike what has been for a long time known as the "Prairie Belt," its distinguishing characteristic being that it is not only made entirely of heavy cotton fabric, but that the whole belt—the main fabric or body of the belt, as well as the loops or thimbles which hold the cartridges—are woven in one solid piece, at one and the same time, in the same loom, there being no sewing whatever in the entire belt. The cylindrical loops are taken from and returned to the main web at the same point; so the cartridge is held in place by friction produced by contact with its whole circumference; the loops are also, as a rule, made long enough to cover the entire brass stem of the shell and about one-sixteenth of an inch of their protruding leaden balls, in order to prevent the accumulation of fine sand or other hard substances in the joint between the lead and brass, which is the more likely to adhere in warm climates from the usual exuding of the lubricant, thus causing the shell to gum and fall to extract, and perhaps injuring the rifling of the gun barrel. For the Army service two sizes are made—one with 45 loops, occupying 28 inches on the belt; the other with 60 loops, occupying 31 inches, with billets 6 inches long at each end. The buckle is a large, pressed brass one, so constructed that the belt can be adjusted at either end, and thus keep the buckle equidistant from the cartridges on either side.

These Belts are adapted to all kinds of Sporting Ammunition, including Shot Shells,

For further particulars address the Agent or Manufacturer.

NEW REGULATION NAVY EQUIPMENTS: | ARMY CAP CORDS.

BENT & BUSH,

Originators of the

COSSAMER TOP CAP.

387 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York,

**MILITARY GOODS,
NEW REGULATION NAVY EQUIPMENTS.
NEW REGULATION ARMY CAP CORD.**

J. H. WILSON,

1106 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
**MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER,
NEW NAVY EQUIPMENTS. Army Cap Cords and Corps Badges.
SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER OF MCKEEVER'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX.**

**HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.
PHILADELPHIA,**

**NEW REGULATION
NAVY EQUIPMENTS.**

Also, NEW REGULATION ARMY CAP CORD.

POLLARD & ALFORD,

No. 104 TREMONT ST., Boston, Mass.
**ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,
Swords, Belts, Gold and Silver Embroideries of all kinds, Hats, Caps, Chapeaux, Epaulettes; Flags
and Banners, Buttons, Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, Braids, &c.
NAVY AND ARMY EQUIPMENTS at Lowest Prices**

HOWARD ACKERMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

**J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,
No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

UNIFORMS—

Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the
Military Service of the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

J. H. MCKENNEY & CO.,
Successors to BAKER & MCKENNEY 141 Grand Street, New York.

**CORK and FELT HELMETS,
MILITARY GOODS
FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD**

COLGATE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

HARNESS SOAP!!

Pronounced by Experts the Finest Soap of its kind in the Market.

COLGATE & CO.'S

STABLE SOAP!!

Superior to White and Mottled Castile for General Stable Use. For washing Cuts, Wounds of all
Descriptions, Old Sores, Galls, Scratches, etc., it is invaluable. For Sale by the Principal Harness,
Saddlery, Hardware, and Drug Stores.

COLGATE & COMPANY, 53 and 55 John Street New York.

**THE SHURLY WATCH AND JEWELRY MFG COMPANY
77 STATE ST., CHICAGO,**

Between Washington and Randolph Streets,
**WHOLESALE JEWELERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY
BADGES AND CAP ORNAMENTS.**

Have a large stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Solid Silver, PLATED WARE, Optical, and
goods suitable for Wedding presents, which we sell at Wholesale prices.
Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY, U. S. A. (Retired), has supervision of the Sales and Manufacturing
Department. If you wish anything in our line send for illustrated Price List.



The Pettibone Mfg Co.

165 ELM STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

Ahead of all in styles and quality. Militia companies and Colleges furnished
throughout.

Particular attention to Regular Army uniforms. Fine and durable goods a
specialty. We solicit your correspondence.

THE ORIGINAL BOOSEY INSTRUMENTS.

Made by BOOSEY & CO., London. W. M. A. FOND & CO., 25 Union Square, New York, Sole
Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

**WE WILL FURNISH A SAMPLE CASE (12
quart bottles, no two alike), pure California
White wine \$5. SONOMA WINE AND BRANDY
CO., 30 Wall Street New York.**

**ALONZO RAND.
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,
80 Main St., Charlestown, Mass.**

NEW REGULATION NAVAL EQUIPMENTS,

NEW REGULATION ARMY CAP CORDS, Finest London Make

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

**HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN
7 Bond Street New York,**

**ARMY CORPS BADGES
AT SHORT NOTICE.**

**NEW REGULATION ARMY CAP CORDS,
FINE GOLD AND GILT.**

J. H. MCKENNEY & CO., 141 Grand St., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

920 and 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

Oldest Practical Military Tailors in the United States.

ARMY, AND NAVY (NEW REGULATION) UNIFORMS,

NATIONAL GUARD, BANDS, COLLEGES,

FIREMEN, POLICE, ETC.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED AND HANDSOME LITHOGRAPH OF STYLES
SENT ON APPLICATION.

HATFIELD AND SONS,

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIALTY.—OUR OWN MAKE HEAVY SHOULDER STRAPS.

W. C. BOYLAN,

135 GRAND STREET NEW YORK CITY.

MILITARY CLOTHIER,

Army, Navy, and National Guard.

Band and Police Uniforms a Specialty.

**PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY
NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.**

Contractor for the States of New York, Mass., New Jersey and Michigan.

NEW REGULATIONS

NAVY EQUIPMENTS.

WAR



NOCK

Were adopted from

Samples Furnished by us.

238 Fifth Avenue, **WARNOCK & CO.,** New York City.

**Manufacturers Officers' Outfit, Army, Navy, National Guard.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED AT ONCE.**

JOHN EARLE & CO.

Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"

**No. 380 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS**

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army & Navy Merchant Tailor

15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRST PRIZE

MEDAL

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

CARL STEHR,

Manufacturer of

MEERSCHAUM PIPES

and Cigar-holders.

Repairing and Silver Mounting

neatly done. Send for Circular.

347 BROOME ST., NEW YORK

Fine Cigars.

We will deliver any of the following Brands
HAND MADE Cigars free of charge to any part
the United States, at the following prices:
EL DIAMANTE (Key West), \$7 to \$10 per 100.
HENRY CLAY (Clear Havana), \$5 to \$8.50
per 100.
ROYAL SPORTS (Havana Fillers), \$5 per 100.
LA CORONA Londres Grand, \$5 per 100.
DULCES AGUAS (Key West) Londres, \$5 per 100.
UNIQUE (Mixed Filler), \$4.25 per 100.
FRAGRANT, \$3.75 per 100.
EL SOL DE ORO, \$3 per 100.

HOLLOWAY & CO.,

607 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

All Magazines and Newspapers, both American
and Foreign, at club rates. Send for Catalogue
A. H. ROFF & Co., 11 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass

**OFFICERS COMPANY & MESS
OUTFITS.**

IN CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER
PLATED, WOOD, and HARD WARE. ALL
METAL UTENSILS and ARTICLES SUIT-
ABLE TO THE USES OF THE CAMP, GAR-
RISON and NAVY.

The undersigned, for over a quarter of a cen-
tury in this building, and carrying in stock full
lines of goods, have unsurpassed facilities for
filling promptly and correctly all orders, by mail
or otherwise, for any and all things pertaining to
the above and their various branches.

**DECORATIONS ON CROCKERY,
INITIALS, REGIMENTAL DESIGNS, &c.**
Can refer to many prominent Officers.
Catalogue, Price List, and Estimates will be
furnished by mail on application.

HADLEYS, Cooper Institute, N. Y.

H. P. STEVENS,

Choice Ship and Mess Stores.

Cor. Chelsea & Henley Sts., CHARLESTOWN, Mass.

SEED CATALOGUE FREE Address HERMAN

SIBLEY & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Orange Powder

("Orange Mills," Established 1800.)

Orange Rifle,

Orange Lightning,

Orange Ducking,

Orange Creedmoor.

Military, Mining and Blasting Powder.

Electric Blasting Apparatus.

Manufactured and for Sale by

Lafin & Rand Powder Company.

29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the

country. Send postal card for illustrated descriptive

pamphlet, showing sizes of grains of Powder

marked FREE.